

المراجعة النهائية الصف الثالث الاعدادي عام – أزهري هدية من سلسلة كتب ..المستر



احرص علي اقتناء نسختك من كتاب (المستر) EL-Mister

المرحلة الاعدادية والثانوية

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

اطلبوه من

مؤسسة المختار

10 شارع سيف الدين المهراي داخل ممر بزرعا

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EL. Mister

... Easy English
In

English

Final Revision

3rd Prep

المراجعة النهائية
الصف الثالث الإعدادي
العام والأزهري
الفصل الدراسي الأول

سلسلة
المستر
في
اللغة
الإنجليزية

مواصفات امتحان اللغة الانجليزية للعام الدراسي ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٢

أولا : التعليم العام

1-Finish the following dialogue

١-السؤال الأول : أكمل المحادثة التالية

(٥ درجات ، درجة لكل نقطة)

(محادثة تتكون من ١٠ جمل ، بها ٥ فراغات ، ٢ سؤال و ٣ اجابة)

2-Complete the text with words from the list

٢-السؤال الثاني : اقرأ وأكمل النص بكلمات من القائمة

(٤ درجات ، درجة لكل نقطة)

قطعة مكونه من (٥٠ - ٦٠ كلمة) بها ٤ فراغات ، ٣ فراغات على المفردات وفراغ واحد على القواعد من ٦ كلمات موجودين فوق القطعة (٤ خيارات ع المفردات و ٢ ع القواعد).

3-Read the following then answer the questions

٣-السؤال الثالث : اقرأ النص التالي وأجب عن الأسئلة

(٦ درجات ، درجة لكل نقطة)

قطعة مكونه من (١٤٠ - ١٦٠ كلمة) عليها ٣ أسئلة اختيار من متعدد ، و ٣ أسئلة مقالية

4-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

٤-السؤال الرابع : اختر الاجابة الصحيحة

(٣ درجات ، نصف درجة لكل نقطة)

سته نقاط اختيار من متعدد لا تحتوي على اسئلة قواعد ولكن كالتالى

١ - جملة تعريفات ١ - جملة مرادف ١ - جملة تضاد ١ - جملة لمقطع يضاف لبدايه الكلمه

١ - جملة لمقطع يضاف لنهايه الكلمه ١ - جملة تخمين معنى كلمة في سياق الجملة

5-Complete the sentences with the correct form of word (s) in brackets:

٥-السؤال الخامس : أكمل الجمل بالصيغة الصحيحة للكلمة بين الأقواس

(٥ درجات ، درجة لكل نقطة)

٥ جمل قواعد ، كل جملة بها كلمة بين الأقواس ، مطلوب تعديل الكلمة بما يناسب قاعدة الجملة

6-Write a paragraph of about (110) words on : -

٦-السؤال السادس : أكتب موضوع من ١١٠ كلمة

الموضوع يكون في شكل (مقال نقدي ، قصة قصيرة ، سيرة ذاتية)

(٧ درجات)

درجة للتنظيم + درجتان لترابط الأفكار ببعضها + درجة لاختيار مفردات تناسب الموضوع
درجة لكتابة بدون أخطاء املائية + درجة لالترزام بقواعد الجرامر + درجة لعلامات الترقيم

المجموع الكلى (٣٠ درجة)

ثانيا : التعليم الأزهري

1-Finish the following dialogue

١-السؤال الأول : أكمل الحادثة التالية

(٣ درجات ، درجة لكل نقطة)

(حادثة بها ٣ فراغات)

2-Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

٢-السؤال الثاني : المواقف

(درجتان ، درجة لكل نقطة)

جملتين مواقف حياتية مطلوب عمل الموقف أو الرد على موقف

3-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

٣-السؤال الثالث : اختر الاجابة الصحيحة

(٥ درجات ، درجة لكل نقطة)

خمس نقاط اختيار من متعدد تحتوي على اسئلة قواعد واسئلة على المفردات

4-Read the following then answer the questions

٤-السؤال الرابع : اقرأ النص التالي وأجب عن الأسئلة

(٥ درجات ، درجة لكل نقطة)

قطعة مكونه من (١٠٠ - ١٥٠ كلمة) عليها ٣ أسئلة مقالية و ٢ اختيار من متعدد ،

5-Write a paragraph of about (110) words on : -

٥-السؤال الخامس : أكتب موضوع من ٦ جمل

(٥ درجات)

الموضوع من ضمن موضوعات الكتاب

المجموع الكلي (٢٠ درجة)

EL.Mister

UNIT 1

Around town

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

across	عبر	gardener	جنايني	pottery	فخار
activity	نشاط	hospital	مستشفى	prefer	يفضل
aquarium	حوض سمك	idea	فكرة	protect	يحمي
around	حول	include	يشمل	quickly	بسرعة
attractive	جذاب	indoors	بالداخل	rails	قضبان
borrow	يستعير	invite	يدعو	railway	سكة حديد
botanical gardens	حدائق نباتية	jewellery	مجوهرات	reach	يصل الى
bring	يحضر	journey	رحلة	restaurant	مطعم
brochure	كتيب	lake	بحيرة	reviews	مقالات
building	مبنى	leave	يتروك / يغادر	road	طريق
busy	مشغول	lend	يسلف	scheduled events	احداث مجدولة
cafe	مقهى	market	سوق	space Exhibition	معرض الفضاء
century	قرن (مائة عام)	monuments	اثار	sports centre	مركز رياضي
comfortable	مريح	museum	متحف	station	محطة
decision	قرار	nature reserve	محمية طبيعية	suggest	يقترح
electric	كهربى	near	قريب من	timetable	جدول
end	نهاية - ينتهى	nearby	مجاور	traffic	مرور
especially	خصوصا	opinion	رأي	tram	ترام
event	حدث	passenger	مسافر	transport	نقل - ينقل
fact file	ملف حقائق	peaceful	سالم - امن	trip	رحله
fantastic	رائع	platform	رصيف قطار	valley	وادي
feelings	مشاعر	politely	بادب	village	قرية
ferry / ferries	عبارة - عبارات	pollution	تلوث	weekend	نهاية الاسبوع

WORD	المترادف SYNONYM	العكس ANTONYM
attractive	جذاب	unattractive \ ugly
careful	حريص	careless
peace	السلام	war
Peaceful	مسالم	noisy
old	قديم	new / modern
comfortable	مريح	uncomfortable
usual	عادي	unusual-abnormal
easy	سهل	difficult
fast	سريع	slow
clean	ينظف	polluting
interesting	شيق / ممتع	boring
peaceful	امن	dangerous

SUFFIX/ PREFIX	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
-ful	تحويل الفعل لصفة	helpful
-er	تحويل الفعل الى اسم فاعل	speaker/ toaster
Micro-	تفيد التصغير	microwave
Ir-	تعطى العكس من الصفة	Irregular

DEFINITIONS

Aquarium	a tank of water in which fish and other water creatures and plants are kept.	حوض أسماك
Botanical garden	an establishment where plants are grown for display to the public and often for scientific study.	حديقة نباتات
Library	a building or room containing collections of books, and sometimes films for people to read or borrow.	مكتبة
Sports centre	a place where you can play tennis ,football and do many other sports.	مركز رياضي
Bank	an establishment where you can save and borrow money	البنك
Monuments	a statue, building, or other structure erected to commemorate a famous or notable person or event.	آثار
Environment	the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.	البيئة
Map	a drawing that gives you a particular type of information about a particular area	خريطة
Valley	is between two mountain.	وادي
Ferry	takes people across the water	معدية
Passenger	travels in a car, train or a plane	مسافر
Tram	an electric vehicle that transports people, usually in cities, and goes along metal tracks in the road	الترام
Electric	needs electricity to work	كهربى
Desert	an area, often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little rain and not many plants	صحراء
Brochure	a type of small magazine that contains pictures and information on a product or a company.	كتيب
Pottery	objects that are made out of clay by hand.	فخار
Jewellery	personal ornaments, such as necklaces, rings, or bracelets, that are typically made from or contain jewels and precious metal	مجوهرات
Century	a period of one hundred years.	قرن

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

AT - IN - ON

➤ **At** تأتي مع التوقيت الدقيق

AT (3 o'clock الساعة -noon-sunset- lunchtime - bed time -night-present -the moment- the weekend - Christmas- the same time-the beginning/start of..... - the end of.....)

Ex. We finished the test **at the same time**.

Ex. The stars shine **at night**.

Ex. I don't usually work **at the weekend**.

➤ **In** تأتي مع (فترات اليوم- فصول السنة -الشهور-السنين-القرون-الفترات الطويلة)

IN (the morning- Summer -April -2020 -two days - the next century -the past - the future -the stone age-the beginning.-the middle of.... -the end - time قبل الموعد)

Ex. In England, it often snows **in December**.

Ex. Do you think we will go to Jupiter **in the future**?

Ex. There should be a lot of progress **in the next century**.

➤ **on** تأتي مع (الأيام-التواريخ-الأعياد-الأيام التي بها ذكرى معينة)

ON (Sunday - Sunday morning - 20th April - time في الموعد المحدد)

Ex. Do you work **on Mondays**?

Ex. Roqua's birthday is **on 30 August**.

Ex. Where will you be **on New Year's Day**?

◆ ملحوظة هامة : لا نستخدم حروف جر عندما نقول

(**LAST - NEXT - EVERY - THIS - TODAY - TONIGHT - TOMORROW - YESTERDAY**)

- | | | | |
|---|----|-------------------------------|----|
| • I went to London last June. | ✓✓ | (not <u>in last June</u>) | XX |
| • He's coming back next Tuesday. | ✓✓ | (not <u>on next Tuesday</u>) | XX |
| • I go swimming every night. | ✓✓ | (not <u>at every night</u>) | XX |

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

➤ **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. Egypt is famous for its ancient which attract a lot of tourists.
 a minutes b moments c monuments d towns
2. has got worse and worse due to the smoke and fumes from cars and factories.
 a Population b Populated c Pollution d Building
3. It is too hard to drive in Cairo because of heavy
 a terrific b terrible c traffic d weight
4. I like spending the weekend at my where I enjoy nature and clean air.
 a town b city c street d village
5. A/An is usually made of glass in which fish are kept.
 a box b tank c container d aquarium
6. Every week we go to a nearby garden to enjoy seeing the rare kinds of plants and trees.
 a botany b botanical c natural d parking
7. Modern and ancient are.....
 a equal b synonyms c antonyms d the same
8. A is a place where wildlife – plants and animals - is protected.
 a nature reserve b zoo c museum d forest
9. 25 million people live in cairo.it is very crowded.
 a Round b Near c A round d Around
10. The sports centre is the aquarium and the hospital.
 a among b between c next to d opposite
11. Can you see all those boats on the?
 a lake b like c dislike d road
12. The park is very in the mornings .You can only hear the bird singing.
 a useful b noisy c peaceful d helpful
13. My uncle is very good at sports and he is good at handball.
 a especial b special c especially d privately
14. All his friends like him as he is very
 a help b helpful c helpless d helped
15. We can make the adjective from use ,we add.....
 a al b ful c le d tion
16. You should read this book; it is full of information.
 a using b used c useless d useful
17. There are buildings in our city. It is really wonderful.
 a attracted b attractive c ugly d dirty
18. When Khaled was ten years old, he was interested playing tennis.
 a at b for c in d from
19. The word health can be turned into an adjective by adding.....
 a y b ly c ily d ing

20. There is ain my village which carries people and animals to the other side of the Nile.
 a bridge b dam c ferry d fury
21. Allon the plane were terrified when they knew there was something wrong with one of the engines.
 a passengers b visitors c riders d tourists
22. We can form an adjective when we add.....to interest.
 a able b ing c est d less
23. Is this caror gas?
 a electrical b electricity c electric d electrics
24. We'll have to swimthe canal .
 a across b cross c a cross d crossed
25. Peaceful has the same meaning as.....
 a Calm b quiet c noisy d. A & B
26. This site is a user-friendly ; it is
 a difficult to use b easy to use c clever to use d easy using
27. Roquia is busyfor the exam.
 a in studying b studying c study d to study
28.is the place where you can catch a train.
 a Platform b Pavement c Sidewalk d Crossing
29. Trains, cars , ships and planes are all types of
 a transplant b transmit c transport d transform
30. The antonym of " prefer " is.....
 a like b hate c dislike d B & C
31. The opposite of 'peaceful' is
 a noise b calm c noisy d silent
32. It's easytrams and travel around Alex.
 a using b to using c for using d to use
33. It is faster and moreto travel by trains than cars.
 a comfort b slow c comforting d comfortable
34. A/An.....means travelling from one place to another, especially over a long distance.
 a operation b trip c journey d view
35. Wecotton in Egypt.
 a protect b grow c send d bring
36. I want to think about it a bit longer before Ia decision.
 a do b make c sell d buy
37. Lots of traveling dads and moms are now using e-mail toin touch.
 a keep b do c protect d think
38. Ais an area of lower land between two lines of hills or mountains, usually with a river flowing through it
 a valley b canal c gulf d sea

➤ **Complete the sentences with the correct form of preposition:**

1. She lives (**at**) Aswan in the south of Egypt.
2. He gets up (**in**) 7 o'clock every day.
3. I met her (**on**) the baker's
4. I go to my village (**in**) Fridays.
5. I visit my cousins (**at**) Friday evenings.
6. He works on the farm (**by**) the weekend.
7. He goes to school (**in**) a bus.

➤ **Read and complete the text with words from the list**

museums – Egyptian – pool – have – playground – had

On Friday mornings, I (1)..... tennis lessons at the sports centre at 10 o'clock. Sometimes I go swimming in the afternoon with my friends in the swimming (2)..... There are some interesting (3)..... In Cairo. My favourite is the (4)..... Museum because I'm interested in history. It's a good place to go at the weekend.

passengers – interested – interesting – peaceful – ferries – planes

I love travelling by train because It is (1)..... to look out of the window. In one journey, You can see (2)..... crossing the Nile, green valleys, (3)..... villages and busy cities. Trains are often fast and comfortable, too. Egypt has the oldest railway in Africa. More than 800 million (4)..... travel by train in Egypt.

look – looking – comfortable – reviews – car – ship

I am (1)..... forward to our trip to the El-Orman Garden! The garden opens at 9 am, and it takes about an hour to get there by (2)..... What time shall we come to get you? The online (3)..... are fantastic. The garden is very big and there is lots to see. Make sure that you wear (4)..... shoes!

Grammar in brief

The Present Simple Tense

(١) المضارع البسيط هو المصدر بدون أي إضافات إذا جاء الفاعل **I - we - you - they** أو اسم جمع ويتكون من المصدر مضاف إليه (**s - es - ies**) إذا جاء الفاعل **He - she - it** أو اسم مفرد
◆ الفعل الذي ينتهي ب (**ss/sh/ch/o/x/z**) يضاف **es**

يفعل **washes** / ينجح / يمر **passes** / يخلط **mixes** / يصلح **Fixes**
etc.... يفور **fizzes** / يسأل / يختبر **quizzes** / يذهب **goes** / يمسك **catches**

◆ الفعل الذي ينتهي ب (**y**) مسبوقة بحرف ساكن تحذف (**y**) وضيف **ies**

Cry **cries** **Try** **tries**

◆ يضاف حرف **s** للفعل المنتهي بحرف **y** مسبوق بحرف متحرك (**a-e-i-o-u**)

Buy **buys** **Stay** **stays**

Negative النفي

- ⊗ **I / we / you / they + don't + infinitive** مصدر
- ⊗ **He(Ali) / she(Mona) / it(the cat) + doesn't + infinitive** مصدر
 1. Ali doesn't eat meat.
 2. I don't sleep early.

◆ يمكن النفي باستخدام **never** ولكن لا نحذف **s / es**

- ⊗ **She never watches TV as she is blind** عمياء .

Interrogative الاستفهام

◆ الاستفهام بـ **Yes/ No questions**

Do (you/we / they) + infinitive.....?
Does (he /she/ it / Ali/ a rat) + infinitive

◆ الاستفهام باداة استفهام **Wh – questions**

.....? مصدر **do / does + subject (فاعل) + infinitive** ادعاء الاستفهام

- ⊗ **How does she go to work?**

◆ عند السؤال عن عدد مرات وقوع الفعل نسأل ب **how often / how many times**

(الأجابة ب) **(always-usually- never- every week-once – twice – three times**

How often do you play football? I play it twice a week.

الاستخدام Usage:

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق تكون دائماً

1. Water **boils** at 100 c.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن عادة أو حدث متكرر

2. He **usually sleeps** early.

يعبر المضارع البسيط عن حالة أو موقف حقيقي دائم

3. He **works** as a doctor.

يعبر المضارع البسيط عن أحداث طبقاً لجدول مواعيد ثابت (الامتحانات والافلام والبرامج والقطارات والطائرات والبواخر..... الخ

4. What time **does exam** start?

5. The film **starts** at nine o'clock.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every day كل يوم / week اسبوع / year سنة

Once مرة / twice مرتين / thrice ثلاث مرات / a / per week لكل / a / per month

on Sundays / Fridays.....etc.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار تأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي أو بعد verb to be (am / is / are)

always دائماً - usually عادةً - often غالباً - sometimes أحياناً - not often

من حين لآخر rarely / seldom نادراً - never أبداً - ever - frequently - occasionally

1. I **always try** to save energy.

2. I'm **always** in a hurry in the morning.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية التالية علي شرط ان يكون الزمن الآخر مستقبل بسيط

Will + infinitive مستقبل بسيط

After

Before

When **If / unless**

As soon as

While

مضارع بسيط / مضارع تام

Will not (won't) + infinitive

Until

1. We **will leave** when he arrives

2. He **won't come** unless you ask him.

المبنى للمجهول Passive voice

تتكون زمن المضارع البسيط في صيغة المبني للمجهول من:

فاعل + am / is / are + pp + by + مفعول

■ The letter is written by Ali.

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

➤ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Ali and Omar good friends.
 a be b is c are d does
2. your parents let you go to bed late?
 a Are b Does c Do d Is
3. How many books you read in a year?
 a are b were c did d do
4. He is good at football but he want to play now.
 a is not b was not c does not d don't
5. He is talking for hours but I understand anything.
 a don't b wasn't c isn't d am not
6. How often you go to the cinema?
 a are b do c was d does
7. She like playing tennis. So she never plays tennis.
 a doesn't b never c isn't d don't
8. One of my friends reads newspaper.
 a doesn't b does c never d isn't
9. How many students English?
 a knows b are knowing c does know d know
10. My father in a bank in the city centre.
 a work b works c have worked d worked
11. This history project very interesting.
 a be b is c was d has been
12. An engineer usually new roads.
 a build b is building c builds d to build
13. My father sometimes me to school.
 a taking b takes c take d is taking
14. I always programmes about history and geography.
 a to love b love c loves d loved
15. We go to school on Fridays.
 a usually b sometimes c never d always
16. your father drive to work?
 a Is b Do c Are d Does
17. Does your brother soup?
 a liking b like c likes d liked

18. Where your uncle live?
a does b is c has d do
19. Our last lesson at two o'clock this afternoon.
a is finishing b will finish c going to finish d finishes
20. The programme at seven o'clock this evening.
a starts b will start c started d is starting
21. My brother three languages.
a is speaking b spoken c speaks d speak
22. The sun rises in the west.
a never b always c often d ever
23. Surgeons usually see small things by the naked eye
a didn't b aren't c doesn't d don't
24. The Earth around the sun.
a move b moved c moving d moves
25. Scientists useful things that help their countries to develop.
a do always b always do c are always d always are
26. Turn off the lights when you the room.
a leave b leaves c were leaving d had left
27. The final match at 7 p.m. this evening.
a will start b is going to start c started d starts
28. Omar That's why he is always fit.
a never smokes b don't smokes c doesn't smokes d smoke
29. We are ready to help you. Don't worry.
a always b hardly c never d rarely
30. Roquia late for work.
a never is b is never c never has d has never
31. My son ambitious and he wants to study medicine.
a is always b always is c doesn't always d isn't always.
32. My sister ready for the exam.
a doesn't b don't c aren't d isn't
33. Yara and Rana always in the home.
a help b helping c helps d to help
34. A:How do you watch TV? B : Twice a week.
a many b long c much d often
35. What time your first lesson this morning?
a is b are c does d do
36. I always talk to my friends before school
a started b starting c start d starts

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of words in brackets

1. I always talk to my friends before school..... (start).
2. Does Ahmed..... (walking) to school?
3. We don't often (has) German.
4. Best friends..... (always) laugh at each other.
5. He (never is) late for school.
6. The school bus never..... (stop) near my house
7. Why (do) you always late?
8. Omer and Khaled (isn't) watch TV every day.
9. (Does) Ali a doctor?
10. He usually (get) up early.
11. A mother (look) after the children
12. This student (don't) study hard.
13. (Does) your uncle and aunt usually visit you?
14. My room..... (tidies) every morning.

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

خاص بطلاب الأزهر

1. Your sister suggests playing cards. You like the idea.
.....
2. Your friend gets terrible headaches every day.
.....
3. Your friend suggests going to the park. You don't like the idea.
.....
4. Your sister asks you how to get the park if she is in front of the bank.
.....
5. You would like to play video games. Make a suggestion.
.....
6. You invite your friend to spend the weekend in a village.
.....
7. Suggest that your partner change his/her plans.
.....
8. Suggest doing an activity with your friend.
.....

Test based on unit 1

A

Language Functions

1-Finish the following dialogue:

Omar is talking to a tourist

- Omar : Welcome to Egypt . Do you need any help ?
 Tourist : I don't know what place to visit first .
 Omar : How about visiting the museum?
 Tourist : (1)..... . The museum is a good place to visit .
 Omar : I think you will enjoy your time there.
 Tourist : How (2) ?
 Omar : You can take a taxi it is not far from here .
 Tourist : (3) ?
 Omar : Yes, you can go on foot there.
 Tourist : How much time may it take me to arrive there?
 Omar : (4)
 Tourist : (5)
 Omar : Not at all , you are welcome .

2-Complete the text with words from the list.

PLATFORM – LEAVES – TRAFFIC – LEAVE -AT - STATION

I am going to spend my holiday in Alexandria . I will go to the railway 1) early.
 My train 2) at 8:00 in the morning so I am going to get up early .I hope
 the 3) won't be heavy to reach the station 4) time .

B

Reading Comprehension

3-Read the following then answer the questions :-

Bicycles are important for both young people and grown-ups. People use them to go from one place to another. They use them for fun and for work. The history of the bike is interesting. In 1818, the bicycle had no pedals. The pedals were added in 1839. They made the bicycles move faster than the old ones. By 1900, most of the bicycle parts that we know today were developed.

Cycling is now an exciting sport and a means of transport. Using the bike to go to school or work is a clean way of moving around. The bicycle doesn't use petrol so it keeps the air clean. It doesn't need a big space to park. This is why a lot of people in big cities prefer riding them.

☐ A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- The main idea of the text is about

- ☐ a means of transport ☐ b Bakes ☐ c Sports ☐ d Bikes

2- Why do you think bikes now are faster than the first bike?

- ☐ a Because the first bike was old ☐ b Because the first had pedals
☐ c Because bikes now are smaller ☐ d Because bikes now have pedals

3- People use bicycles for

- ☐ a fun ☐ b work ☐ c neither and b ☐ d both a and b

B) Answer the following questions:

- 4- How can we infer the importance of the bikes?
- 5- Why do people in the crowded cities prefer riding bicycles ?
- 6- Summarise the text in one sentence ?



Vocabulary and structure

4-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. Our house is attractive. The word attractive means.....
 a. boring b. terrible c. ugly d. beautiful
2. The synonym ofis close.
 a. near b. far c. remote d. away
3.is the opposite of ugly.
 a. Silly b. Attractive c. Unattractive d. Bad
4. Ais a boat that carries people or goods across a river or a narrow area of water
 a. bus b. ferry c. tram d. train
5. To give the opposite of usual we add the prefix.....
 a. ir b. in c. un d. im
6. The noun north can be an adjective by adding.....
 a. er b. ed c. ing d. ern

5-Complete the sentences with the correct form of word (s) in brackets:

- 1- The film..... (will start) at 6:00.
- 2- What time (is) the train for Aswan leave ?
- 3- Hani..... (reached) in Alex late at night.
- 4- I'll stay at home..... (on) the morning.
- 5- What time..... (is) the supermarket open?



Writing

6-Write a paragraph of about (110) words on : -

" A review about Public parks "

الامتحان بمواصفات الأزهر الشريف

Test based on unit 1

(A) Language Function

➤ 1-Finish the following dialogue:

Samy needs to do some work on the internet, so he asks his father to buy him a computer.

- Samy : Would you buy me a computer, please, Dad?
 Father : (1)?
 Samy : I need to do some work on the internet.
 Father : Do you know how to use the internet?
 Samy : (2)..... We use computers at school.
 Father : OK. Tomorrow (3).....
 Samy : Thank you.

➤ 2-Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

- 1 You are at the weekend. You suggest going to the cinema with your friend.
- 2 You don't agree to go shopping as you are busy studying.

(B) Usage

➤ 3-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- 1- The Egyptians grow crops in the Nile.....

a desert	b mountain	c hills	d valley
----------	------------	---------	----------
- 2- Cars and factories harm the environment by producing a lot of

a fun	b happiness	c pollution	d enjoyment
-------	-------------	-------------	-------------
- 3- Be positive andSome suggestions.

a Take	b speak	c make	d do
--------	---------	--------	------
- 4- Children enjoy going to the.....To play and swim there.

a farm	b beach	c zoo	d theatre
--------	---------	-------	-----------
- 5- Travelling by plane is more.....Than by train.

a tiring	b slow	c exhausting	d comfortable
----------	--------	--------------	---------------

(C) Reading comprehension

➤ 4-Read the following then answer the questions :-

Bicycles are important for both young people and grown-ups. People use them to go from one place to another. They use them for fun and for work. The history of the bike is interesting. In 1818, the bicycle had no pedals. The pedals were added in 1839. They made the bicycles move faster than the old ones. By 1900, most of the bicycle parts that we know today were developed.

Cycling is now an exciting sport and a means of transport. Using the bike to go to school or work is a clean way of moving around. The bicycle doesn't use petrol so it keeps the air clean. It doesn't need a big space to park. This is why a lot of people in big cities prefer riding them.

☐ **A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1. The underlined pronoun "They" refers to

☐ a people

☐ b scientists

☐ c bicycle

☐ d pedals

2. People use bicycles for

☐ a fun

☐ b work

☐ c neither and b

☐ d both a and b

☐ **B) Answer the following questions:**

3. How do you think the bicycle can help the environment ?

4. Why do people in the crowded cities prefer riding bicycles ?

5. What do people use the bicycle for ?

(D) Writing

➤ **5-Write a paragraph of six sentences on : -**

" Public parks "

UNIT 2

Let's go shopping

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

advert	إعلان	handicraft	عمل يدوي	role-play	تبادل الأدوار
advertise	يعلن	horrible	مريع - شنيع	sale	اوكرانيا
artists	فنانين	item	سلعه - بند	seller	بائع
battery	بطاريه	kettle	غلايه	free	مجاني - حر
carpet	سجاده	latest	الاحداث	user	مستخدم
charge	يشحن	leather	جلد مدبوغ	website	موقع نت
coast	ساحل البحر	leather industry	صناعه الجلد	wood	خشب
coffee machine	مكينه القهوة	log	يدخل	wool	صوف
colourful	زاهي الالوان	metal	معدن	review	مقال نقدي
complaint	شكوي	microwave	مايكروويف	form	استماره - نموذج
customer	زبون	mix up	يخلط ب	shells	صدف - قواقع
deal	صفقه - اتفاق	necklace	قلاده	shop assistant	عامل في محل
decorated	مزين - مزخرف	normally	عاديا	size	مقاس - حجم
delivery	خدمة التوصيل	order	يطلب - طلب	sources	مصادر
design	يصمم - تصميم	oven	فرن	speaker	سماعه
discount	خصم	password	كلمة سر	special offer	عرض خاص
drop	يسقط - يرمى	plug in	يتصل بالكهرباء	statue	تمثال
electrics	شركة ادوات كهربيه	poster	ملصق	stone	حجر
electronically	الالكترونيا	pound (le)	جنيه	style	اسلوب
email	يراسل بالايمل	product	منتج	survey	دراسة بحث
explain	يشرح	pros and cons	مزايا و عيوب	title	عنوان - لقب
tourist	سائح	quality	جوده	toaster	محمصه كهربيه
town centre	وسط المدينه	traditional	تقليدي	trusted	موثوق

WORD	SYNONYM المرادف	ANTONYM العكس
ask	يسأل / يطلب	answer/ give/ reply
special	مخصوص	common/ usual
customer	زبون	seller/trader
sell	يبيع	buy
cheap	رخيص	expensive
free	مجاني	paid

SUFFIX/ PREFIX	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
-ful	تحويل الفعل لصفة	Helpful
- er	تحويل الفعل الى اسم فاعل	Speaker/ toaster
Micro-	تفيد التصغير	microwave
Ir-	تعطى العكس من الصفة	Irregular
-en	تدل على الصفة	Wooden
- ful	تحويل الاسم الى صفة	Colourful
-er	تحويل الفعل الى اسم فاعل	Robber
-al	تحويل الاسم الى صفة	Traditional
Un -	تدل على عكس المعنى	Unhappy
- ed	تحويل الفعل المنتظم الى صفة	Trusted
-er	تحويل الفعل الى اسم فاعل	User /seller
-y	تحويل الاسم الى صفة	Noisy

DEFINITIONS		
Coffee machine	a small electrical machine that makes coffee	آلة القهوة
Kettle	used for boiling liquids	غلاية
Toaster	a piece of electric equipment used to toast bread.	محمصة
Microwave	a machine that cooks food quickly	الميكروويف
Sale	a special disposal of goods, as at reduced prices.	أوكازيون
Necklace	a piece of jewelry for wearing around the neck.	عقد
Discount	a reduction in the usual price of something	خصم
Deal	an agreement or arrangement	صفقة
Artist	someone who produces art, especially paintings or drawings	فنان
Password	a secret group of letters or numbers	كلمة السر
Traditional	being part of the traditions of a country or group of people	تقليدي
Wooden	made of / from wood	خشبي
Clay	a type of heavy sticky earth that can be used for making pots	صلصال
Quality	how good or bad something is	جودة
Leather	animal skin that is used for making shoes, bags,...	جلد
Complaint	a statement in which someone complains about something	شكوي
Order	a request by a customer for a company to supply goods	طلب
Machine	a piece of equipment with moving parts that uses power	آلة
Shopping	the activity of going to shops and buying things	التسوق
Horrible	very bad	سئ جداً



EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

➤ **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. It's easy to make coffee with the
 a kettle b microwave c coffee machine d toaster
2. "Plain" is the opposite of
 a modern b ugly c clourful d beautiful
3. There's a special to have free one when you buy two pieces.
 a shop b offer c test d over
4. The new chemist's gives 25% on sun cream.
 a discount b deal c information d count
5. I want to buy a/an to play music on my birthday.
 a oven b microwave c speaker d website
6. You can make bread warm with the
 a kettle b coffee machine c toaster d microwave
7. You can cook things quickly with the
 a microwave b kettle c toaster d fridge
8. We have a / an offer. Don't miss it.
 a normal b usual c regular d special
9. The word "wood" can be an adjective by adding
 a -ure b -ion c -en d -in
10. What's the of the day in Carrefour?
 a email b deal c type d magazine
11. The opposite of the word "wrong" is
 a turned b low c high d right
12. Don't forget to your computer when you aren't using it.
 a turn on b turn out c turn into d turn off
13. The TV is not working. Is it in?
 a plugged b passed c logged d charged
14. Can you the meaning of the word?
 a guess b park c address d put
15. The vase is with shells.
 a had b done c found d decorated
16. Agree is the opposite of
 a disagree b accept c allow d let

17. The opposite of sell is.....

a buy

b wave

c move

d give

18. The word ask has the same meaning as.....

a give

b reply

c respond

d inquire

19.is the antonym of colourful.

a Bright

b Shining

c funny

d Plain

20.is the opposite of seller.

a Customer

b Client

c assistant

d A & B

21. Beautiful and nice are.....

a antonyms

b opposite

c synonyms

d not equal

22. Positive is the opposite of.....

a good

b nice

c fine

d negative

23. To give the opposite of expensive we add the prefix.....

a un

b in

c ir

d il

24. The word rob can be a noun by adding

a er

b ir

c ist

d est

25. Noise can be an adjective by adding.....

a ly

b y

c er

d ful

26. It's fantastic to walk the Nile.

a along

b round

c around

d ahead

27. Now my phone is not working! I need to the battery.

a charge

b turn

c do

d make

28. This bag is made of

a wood

b stone

c glass

d leather

29. The word "seller" and "customer" are

a the same

b synonyms

c antonyms

d equals

30. You can make a noun from the verb "sell" by adding.....

a -al

b -er

c -y

d -tion

31. The word "complaint" is a/an

a verb

b adjective

c noun

d adverb

32. You can make an adjective from the noun "noise" by adding

a -ly

b -y

c -er

d -ful

33. The accident was several people died.

a terrific

b horrible

c traffic

d terror

34. She is unhappy the order as it arrived very late.
 a on b about c back d in
35. What are you thinking, Mona?
 a about b for c with d from
36. Read the text and give it a suitable
 a item b role c title d order
37.shopping has positive and negative sides.
 a offline b Online c Logging d Logged
38. Mr. Mohamed Abdeltwab is really good at new lessons.
 a explaining b killing c complaining d shopping
39. When a customer asks someone to send or make something for them means to.....
 a deliver b complain c order d offer

➤ **Complete the text with the word from the list.**

Special- more -most –selling- buying-technology

Do you love music? Do you want the latest (1).....? We have the best headphones now at audioworld. We are (2).....them in red, which is our (3).....popular colour, and also in black and white. This week you can buy them at the (4).....price of only 1500 Egyptian pounds. Visit our shop today.

leaves – village – on – carpets – handicrafts

The south of Egypt is famous for its beautiful (1).....People who live here sell (2)....., baskets and colourful pots. Some women in a (3).....Near Aswan also make beautiful handicrafts from the (4).....of trees . When I was in Aswan, I bought a lot of pots from all members of my family.

traditional- types -tyres –oldest- older- quality

The leather industry is one of the (1).....in Egypt and our bags are the best (2).....The leather is very soft. We sell many different (3).....of pots in different colours for your home. The artists paint the pots with (4).....Arabic designs. Egypt has a long history of making beautiful carpets.

waits- waited –different- noisy- nice- machine

Don't buy this machine! First, I (1).....two weeks for delivery and then when the (2).....arrived it was broken! It looked good but it was very (3).....and the coffee was cold and horrible. I sent it back and I will buy a (4).....one.

Grammar in brief

Adjectives الصفات

الصفة : كلمة تصف الإسم وتأتي قبله وتأتي بعد الأفعال التالية :-

To be يكون - seem يبدو - look يبدو - sound يبدو - appear يظهر / يبدو - go / get يصبح
/ feel له ملمس / يشعر - stay يظل - come / become يصبح - smell له رائحة - touch له ملمس
fall يصبح / grow يصبح - turn يصبح

الصفات : لا يحدث لها تغيير عند جمع الموصوف أو أفرادهم

The students were happy when they succeeded.

هناك مجموعة من الكلمات يليها الصفة ولا تأتي قبلها

- ★ Something /nothing /anything / everything
- ★ Someone /no one /anyone /everyone
- ★ Somewhere /nowhere /anywhere /everywhere

Example :

- Yesterday he did something bad , so he was punished.

مقارنة الصفات

أولاً: إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة:

★ عند المقارنة بين اثنين تضاف **er** للصفة ويأتي بعدها **than**
★ عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين (التفضيل) تضاف **est** للصفة وقبلها **the**.

ثانياً : إذا كانت الصفة طويلة (تتكون من مقطعين أو أكثر)

★ عند المقارنة بين اثنين ← تستخدم **more** أو **less** قبل الصفة وبعدها **than**.
★ عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين (التفضيل) ← تستخدم **the most** أو **the least** قبل الصفة.

وعند التساوى في الصفة تستخدم:

as + الصفة بدون إضافة + as

★ Mona is as tall as Walaa

وفي النفي تستخدم:

not as as
not so as

The car is not as fast as the train.

Mohammed is not so old as Menna.

Irregular Adjectives

Good/well	better than	the best	as good as
bad	worse than	the worst	as bad as
little	less than	the least	as little as
far	farther than	the farthest	as far as
much	more than	the most	as much as
many	more than	the most	As many as

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

➤ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. He is good at football but his brother is
 a gooder b best c better d more good
2. Football is popular game in the world.
 a the less b least c most d the most
3. Mohammed is not fast as Alaa .
 a so b as c very d a & b
4. Don't eat this food; it has turned
 a worst b worse c bad d b& c
5. The blue whale is the sea animal in the world
 a heavier b the most heavy c heaviest d heavy
6. He is the player of the team.
 a old b elder c eldest d oldest
7. The science teacher gives us data about evaporation process.
 a farther b further c the farthest d far
8. Luxor is from Giza than Tanta is.
 a the farthest b far c farther d furthest
9. That's the interesting story I've ever read.
 a least b less c little d more
10. English is interesting subject I have ever studied.
 a more b least c the more d the most
11. I'm very clever at cooking, but my mother is cook I've ever known.
 a cleverer b the cleverest c less clever d clever
12. Omer speaks French than he writes it.
 a fewer b worse c fewest d worst
13. The useful thing in my kitchen is the fridge.
 a more b most c as d less
14. It is to buy clothes in shops than online.
 a best b good c better d the best

15. The second coffee machine isthan the first one.
 a smaller b smallest c the smallest d small
16. Which item do you think is theexpensive?
 a little b less c least d more
17. Which place is thein Cairo to visit?
 a nice b nicest c nicer d most nice
18. The giraffe is tallerthe camel.
 a then b than c this d as
19. No one isthan Ali in the class.
 a strong b strongest c stronger d as strong
20. Shopping online isthan before.
 a easy b as easy c easiest d easier

➤ **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:**

1. The supermarket is the (**busy**) shop in the town.
2. Red is (**most**) popular colour for our toasters this year.
3. My new Phone is much (**easy**) to use than my old one.
4. The film was terrible. I think it was the (**worse**) film I have ever seen!

➤ **Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (خاص بطلاب الازهر)**

1) You ask your sister if she has a problem.

.....

2) Someone has helped you.

.....

3) You spilled juice on your friend's books.

.....

4) You can't decide which shirt you would like to buy of the two shirts.

.....

5) You ask your friend about the tallest animal .

.....

6) You tell your sister what you were doing when she phoned you.

.....

Grammar in brief

Both-either-neither-None

فعل جمع + اسم and اسم + فعل جمع

- Both Ali and Omar are good students.
- Both the Egyptians and the Libyans speak Arabic.

عند نفي both....and.. تتحول الي neithernor والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني

- Both I and Ali like music
- Neither I nor Ali likes tennis.

فعل جمع + (ضمير مفعول جمع) Both of

- Both of (us/you / them) are tired because of much work.
- = We / You / They both are tired because of much work.

both + (ضمير فاعل جمع) = (ضمير مفعول جمع) Both of

يمكن ان تأتي both and مفعولاً به كما في الامثلة التاليه :

- I admire both Salah and Messi.
- = I admire both of them
- = I admire them both
- I bought both a jacket and a shirt.
- = I bought both of them = I bought them both

فعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني في الافراد او الجمع + فاعل (٢) or فاعل (١) Either

- Either I or he is to be blamed. إما أنا هو يقع عليه اللوم
- Either Ali or I am going to buy the food. إما على أو أنا سوف اشتري الطعام

تستخدم either للحديث عن اثنين من الناس او الاشياء او احتمال اي منهما بمعنى ايا منهما

فعل مفرد + (اسم مفرد يعد) Either +

- Either job is good for me.

تستخدم neither للحديث عن اثنين من الناس او الاشياء وتفيد النفي وتعني (ولا واحد فيهما)

- Neither student passes the exams.

تستخدم (neither nor) لربط اسمين او صفتين او فعلين في الجمل المنفية :

- You can have neither cookies nor candy
- He was neither tired nor hungry.
- I neither studied nor slept well.

فعل ج + (اسم جمع / ضمير جمع / اسم اشارة جمع) None (of)....

- None of us want to buy these mobiles.
- None of them work hard.
- None of these / those students pass the test.



EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

➤ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1.the smart TV nor the large TV suited the customer.
 a Both b Either c Neither d Other
2. You can choosesoup or salad with your meal.
 a neither b either c both d all
3. My sister and Ilike playing tennis.
 a neither b either c every d both
4. The new workers are lazyof them work hard.
 a none b both c either d neither
5.Omer and Khaled like ice cream.
 a nor b both c either d neither
6. You can either go to school by buson foot.
 a nor b and c or d but
7. I don't want to buy the dress or the T-shirtof them is the right colour.
 a Either b Both c Neither d And
8. This shop is neither interestingcheap. Let's go o a different one.
 a or b and c but d nor
9.Alexandria and Port Said are on the sea.
 a Either b Both c Neither d And
10. Neither restaurantexpensive.
 a has b are c were d is
11. Neither Mustafa nor his friendswealthy.
 a has b are c have d is
12. We had two keys butwould open the door.
 a either b neither c nor d both
13.my sister and I have blue eyes, but my brothers are brown.
 a Either b Neither c Both d Either of
14.she leaves or I will. I can't live with her anymore.
 a Either b Neither c Both d Neither of
15. She's very healthy. Shealcohol nor smokes.
 a either drink b neither drinks
 c both drinks d both doesn't drink
16.the cinemas are showing the new film.
 a Both of b all of the above c Neither of d Both

17.the hotels in the village have rooms tonight. We'll have to drive to the next town.
a Both of **b** Neither of **c** Either of **d** Neither
18. I have two bosses at work and I don't likethem.
a both of **b** none of the above **c** either of **d** neither of
19. 'Do you want tea or coffee?' ' I really don't mind.'
a Neither **b** Either **c** No **d** Nor
20. a: Where did you go on your trip – Korea or Japan?
 b: We went to A week in Korea and a week in Japan.
a both **b** neither **c** either **d** nor
21. 'Where's Lisa? Is she at work or at home?' 'She's away on holiday.'
a both **b** neither **c** either **d** nor
22. 'Is it true that Zeina speaks Spanish and Arabic?' 'Yes, she speaksfluently
a both **b** neither **c** either **d** nor
23. I asked two people how to get to the station, butknew.
a either of them **b** neither of them
c Both of them **d** neither of us
24. I was invited to two parties last week, but I couldn't go toof them.
a neither **b** either **c** none **d** all
25. There were two windows in the room. It was very warm, so I opened
a either of them **b** neither of them **c** Both of them **d** all of them
26. I asked two people how to get to the station, butof them knew.
a none **b** either **c** both **d** neither

➤ **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:**

1. (**Neither**) of those necklaces are nice . I can't decide which one to buy.
2. This shop is (**either**) interesting nor cheap .
3. (**No**) of my friends go shopping every day.
4. I want to buy both a shirt (**or**) trousers.
5. Do (**neither**) of you play football every day?
6. None of (**we**) go on foot.

Grammar in brief

The Past Simple Tense

يتكون من : التصريف الثاني للفعل

يتكون التصريف الثاني بإضافة (d / ed) للأفعال المنتظمة أما الأفعال الشاذة لها تصريف يحفظ كما هو

Move	Moved	watch	watched	work	worked
Go	→ went	build	→ built	swim	→ swam

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (y) مسبقة بحرف ساكن تحول إلى (i) ونضيف (ed)

study studied marry married carry carried.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (y) مسبقة بحرف متحرك يضاف (ed) بلا تغيير

enjoy enjoyed pray prayed play played

Negative

فاعل + didn't + infinitive

✗ Mona didn't go to school yesterday.

Question

Did + فاعل + مصدر?

السؤال بهل

✗ Did you do your homework ?

Yes, I did

No, I didn't

السؤال بأداة استفهام? مصدر + فاعل + did + أداة الاستفهام

When did he visit you ?

Usage

الاستخدام

- حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي

✗ She studied physics at Asyut University.

- عادة في الماضي

✗ When I was young, I played football.

- وصف أحداث في سرد قصة

يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية ويعتبر ماضي غير حقيقي

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I wish | ماضي بسيط + فاعل + أتمنى |
| 2. It's time | ماضي بسيط + فاعل + حان الوقت |
| 3. I would rather | ماضي بسيط + فاعل + أفضّل |

✗ I wish I were/ was good at English .

✗ It's time she left.

✗ I would rather you didn't do it.

معلوم (هامة) ة

He used to live in Alex.

كان معتاد أن يعيش في طنطا

= He no longer lives in Alex.

لم يعد يعيش في طنطا

= He doesn't live in Alex anymore.

= he doesn't live in Alex anymore

Key Words يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات التالية

- In the past. • in ancient times • in 1976 at the age of في عمر / سن
- One day. • When I was,..... • Once upon a time
- Yesterday • last week (month) • formerly سابقا
- Once •ago • the other day أول أمس

Passive

في حالة المبنى للمجهول نستخدم

(الفاعل + by) + التصريف الثالث + was / were + مفعول

- Ali repaired the table.
The table was repaired by Ali..

The Past continuous Tense

Form: التكوين

Active المبنى للمعلوم	was / were + v. + ing
Passive المبنى للمجهول	was / were + being + pp

He was watching a match.

A match was being watched

Negation النفي

was / were + not + v-ing

He wasn't sleeping at 10 last night.

Interrogative الاستفهام

was / were + فاعل + v-ing ?

Were you studying all day yesterday? Yes , I was

no

Usage: الاستخدام

- ✗ يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث مستمر أثناء وقت معين في الماضي.
✗ I was having breakfast at 6:30 yesterday.
- ✗ يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.
✗ I was watching TV when the phone rang.
- ✗ يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدثين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.
✗ While father was watching TV, mother was cooking in the kitchen.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية:

While بينما - as بينما - just as في اللحظة التي - when عندما
all day yesterday = the whole day yesterday طوال اليوم أمس
all the time طوال الوقت - for an hour yesterday لمدة ساعة أمس

ex : While he was leaving the house, the phone rang.

As\ Just as he was leaving the house, the phone rang.

While/ as / Just as he was leaving the house, the phone rang.

يمكن أن يأتي بعد because ماضى مستمر و الفعل الآخر ماضى بسيط.

✗ Magdy couldn't /didn't answer the call because he was sleeping.

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد while نستخدم فعل ينتهي ب ing:

✗ While I was sleeping, the phone rang.

يمكن أن نستخدم During بدلا من While و يأتي بعدها اسم:

✗ During the match , he fell on the playground .

يمكن أن نستخدم on بدلا من When و يأتي بعدها فعل ينتهي ب ing أو اسم:

✗ On seeing us, he left.

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- We the bus to the shopping centre and I bought a really cool new phone.
a take b took c takes d taking
- As I my friend the phone to look at, he dropped it.
a gave b giving c was giving d give
- The phone! My friend felt very sad.
a breaks b broken c was breaking d broke
- As Omar was running, his father him.
a stop b stopping c stops d stopped
- Yesterday, I some of my friends at school.
a met b meet c was meeting d will meet
- I listened to music while we to the sports centre.
a walked b were walking c will walk d walk
- There an exciting match on TV yesterday.
a were b was c does d is
- I very sad when my friend was taken to hospital.
a am b be c was d were
- I was reading a story, the light went off.
a While b But c Before d After
- While to my favourite singer, my mom was cooking me a pie.
a listen b listens c to listen d listening
- While I lunch, the bell rang.
a eating b eats c ate d was eating
- What at seven o'clock last night?
a has Roquia done b is Roquia doing
c does Roquia do d was Roquia doing

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- My friend felt very bad and I (be) very sad as well.
- I (show) my friends my phone while we were walking down the road.
- This morning, I (go) to the town centre with my mum.
- (Be) the computer plugged in? yes, it was.
- He (be) studying when I called him.
- What (be) you doing when he came home?
- While I was sleeping , the phone (ring)
- I (feel) happy when he passed the exam.
- When I went home last night, it (rain) heavily.
- What were you (do) ?
- As the robber (run) with the lady's bag, some police officers stopped him.
- Last Tuesday, I (go) shopping with my friend.

Test based on unit 2

A

Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue:

Soha and Manal are talking about a programme on TV.

Soha : Did you watch last night's programme about animals ?

Manal : (1)

Soha : (2) ?

Manal : Because I don't have any interest in animals .

Soha : (3) then ?

Manal : I am interested in sports .

Soha : Which sport do you like ?

Manal : (4)

Soha : Where do you do this sport ?

Manal : (5)

2) Complete the text with words from the list .

beautiful – beautifully – century – Artists – Players – clay

Things made in the past are really beautiful. This plate is from the 19th

(1)..... Egyptian Ceramics are very (2)..... The ancient Egyptians

used (3)..... to make such things. (4)..... painted them with beautiful colours.

B

Reading Comprehension

3) Read the following , then answer the questions :

In the 1960s, French engineers helped to design the world's first passenger plane which could fly faster than the speed of sound. It was called Concorde. It could carry 100 passengers but was noisy and used a lot of fuel. Concorde flew from 1969 until 2003. Now, French and Japanese engineers are designing a new passenger plane that will be able to fly more than double the speed of sound (about 1200 kilometres an hour). Engineers predict the new plane will be ready by 2025. It will be much quieter than Concorde and it will be able to carry 250 passengers.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1) How will the new plane better than the Concorde?

a It will be cheaper.

b It will be noisier.

c It will be quieter and larger.

d It will be ready soon.

2) What is "It" in "It could carry " ?

a sound

b Concorde

c French

d fuel

3) What is this article about?

a Planes

b Concorde

c Passengers

d Engineers

B) Answer the following questions :

4) Who helped to design the world's first passenger plane?

5) When did the Concorde stop flying?

6) Summarise the text in one sentence ?



Vocabulary and structure

4) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. A/ an is something you make when you are unhappy about something.

- a website b audience c evidence d complaint

2. The word "rob" can be turned into a noun by adding

- a -er b -ir c -ist d -est

3. I just emailed you a form to in to get a new password.

- a fill b log c check d sell

4. Zeina is interested traditional art.

- a in b of c for d about

5. means the most recent or the newest.

- a Late b Later c Latter d Latest

6. Animal skin that is used for making shoes and bags means.....

- a feather b weather c treasure d leather

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word (s) between brackets :

- 1- England is colder (as) Italy.
- 2- Both the blue bag (or) the red one are of the same price.
- 3- No other painting is (most) valuable than the Monalisa.
- 4- Which is the (biggest) this building or that one ?
- 5- My car is (cheapest) than your car .



Writing

6) Write a paragraph of 110 words on the following:

A short story about "Your role-model"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

الامتحان بمواصفات الأزهر

Test based on unit 2

(A) Language Function

➤ **1) Finish the following dialogue:**

Soha and Maher are talking about sports.

Maher : What's your favourite sport, Soha?

Soha : (1).....

Mahe : (2).....?

Soha : I play it once a week, in the club near our house (3).....?

Maher : I prefer football. It's a very exciting sport.

➤ **2-Write what you would say in each of the following situations:**

1. You want your friend to lend you some money.

.....

2. You visit your uncle who is ill in hospital.

.....

(B) Usage

➤ **3) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :**

1. Don't leave the cake in the.....for more than 20 minutes.

a oven

b fridge

c freezer

d box

2. TV.....tell us about new products.

a programs

b adverts

c films

d serials

3. Eating.....vegetables is good for health.

a bad

b old

c expensive

d fresh

4. The plane passengers put on.....to listen to music.

a headphones

b hats

c caps

d jackets

5. The TV set is much.....expensive than the one we have at home.

a more

b most

c the most

d many

(C) Reading comprehension

➤ **4) Read the following , then answer the questions :**

An Egyptian salesman used to go from house to house selling vacuum cleaners . He always took one with him to show housewives what the machines he was selling can do . One day he went to a house in a farm. When the farmer's wife opened the door, he went in at once to show her his machine. " This powerful vacuum cleaner will remove all the dust from your carpets , " he said . " It's no use to me . You are wasting your time here ! " the woman said . " Just let me show you ! " the man said . He threw some dirt over the carpet . The woman was very angry. " Don't worry , madam ! I'll eat every bit of dirt that my vacuum cleaner doesn't pick up, " he said . " well , I'll get you a spoon at once . I was trying to tell you that we don't have electricity, so the vacuum cleaner won't work here . Don't feel so sorry , " she said .

☐ **A-Answer the following questions:**

1 Why did the salesman go from house to house?

2 What can a vacuum cleaner do?

3 Did the vacuum cleaner work? Why? / Why not?

☐ **B-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

4 In the end the salesman felt

a hungry

b sad

c happy

d pleased

5 The underlined word " one " refers to

a a carpet

b a spoon

c a vacuum cleaner

d a house

(D) Writing

➤ **5-Write a paragraph of six sentences on : -**

Your favourite hobby

UNIT 3

MY COMMUNITY

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

accessible	يمكن الدخول اليه	facilities	مرافق	neighbourhood	منطقه مجاورة
adult	راشد	festival	مهرجان	noticeboard	لوحه اعلانات
anymore	على الاطلاق	furthermore	علاوة على ذلك	object	شيء - هدف
bench	مقعد ثابت	graffiti	رسوم جداريه	pavement	رصيف
builder	بناء (عامل)	greet	يحيى	plan	يخطط - خطة
business	عمل	happiness	سعادة	play (n.)	مسرحية
calligraphy	فن الخط	headings	عناوين رئيسيه	pleasant	سار
communicate	يتواصل	health	الصحه	pleased	مسرور
community centre	مركز خدمة مجتمع	heroes	ابطال	posters	ملصقات
conclude	يختم	however	ولكن	repair	يصلح
contact	يتصل	illness	مرض	respect	يحترم - احترام
contrast	تناقض	imagine	يتخيل	result	نتيجة
darkness	ظلام	improve	يحسن	rural areas	مناطق ريفية
daughter	ابنه	in addition	بالاضافه الى	salty	مالح
decent life	حياة كريمه	initiative	مبادرة	situation	موقف
deliver	يوصل - يسلم	introduce	يقدم	sports activities	انشطه رياضيه
disabled people	معاقين	invite	يدعو	streetlight	مصباح الشارع
disappointed	محبط	job opportunities	فرص عمل	summarise	يلخص
driving	قيادة سيارات	kindness	عطف	surprise	مفاجأة
education	تعليم	leaf /leaves	ورقة شجر	sweetness	حلاوة - عذوية
effect	تأثير	leaflets	منشورات	tenant	ساكن
elderly	كبار السن	leisure activities	انشطة ترفيهيه	tourist attraction	منطقه جذب سياحي
encourage	يشجع أن	local facilities	مرافق محليه	transport	النقل
equal opportunities	فرص متساويه	lodger	ساكن	washing machine	غسالة
expect	يتوقع	matters	موضوعات	weakness	ضعف
experience	خبرة	media	وسائل	windsurfing	ركوب الموج
extra	إضافي	meetings	اجتماعات	young people	شباب

WORD	SYNONYM المرادف	ANTONYM العكس
ask	يسأل / يطلب	answer/ give/ reply
special	مخصوص	common/ usual
customer	زبون	seller/trader
sell	يبيع	buy
cheap	رخيص	expensive
free	مجاني	paid
start	يبدأ	finish /end
turn on	يشغل	turn off/ shut down
remember	يتذكر	forget
true	حقيقي - صحيح	false/wrong
log in	يدخل في	log out / sign out
colourful	زاهي الالوان	plain
happy	سعيد	unhappy
positive	ايجابي	negative
beautiful	جميل	horrible

SUFFIX & PREFIX			
SUFFIX/ PREFIX	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE	
Un--	تدل على عكس المعنى	Unusual	غير عادي
Dis-	تدل على عكس المعنى	Disabled	معاق
-ly	تحويل الصفة الى ظرف	Recently	مؤخرا
-ing	تكون الصفة	Amazing	مذهل
-y	تكون الصفة	Healthy	صحي

Adjectives ending in '-ed' and '-ing'

ed adjectives

تصف الشعور الذي نشعره ، يعني مثلا (أنا أشعر بالملل) صفة الشعور بالملل هنا يضاف ليها (ed)

EX I was so bored in that lesson, I almost fell asleep.

شعرت بالملل الشديد في هذا الدرس ، وكدت أن أنام

EX She was really tired and went to bed early.

كانت متعبة حقاً وذهبت إلى الفراش مبكراً .

ing adjectives

تصف مسبب الشعور ، يعني مثلا أقول (الدرس الممل يجعلك تشعر بالملل)

EX Have you seen that film? It's really frightening.

هل شاهدت هذا الفيلم؟ إنه أمر مخيف حقاً .

EX I could listen to her for hours. She's so interesting.

يمكنني الاستماع إليها لساعات . انها مثيرة جدا للاهتمام .

EX I can't sleep! That noise is really annoying!

لا استطيع النوم ! هذا الضجيج مزعج حقاً !

DEFINITIONS

Attractions	a feature that makes something interesting or desirable	عوامل جذب
Environment	the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.	البيئة
Summary	a brief statement or account of the main points of something.	ملخص
Formal language	it is used when writing for professional or academic purposes like university assignments.	اللغة الرسمية
Community	a group of people living in the same place.	مجتمع
Neighbourhood	a number of persons living near one another or in a particular locality.	الجيرة - حي
Encourage	to try to make people do something by giving support and advice	يشجع
Facilities	services provided for a particular purpose	مرافق
Festival	an organized set of special events, such as musical performances:	مهرجان
Accessible	easy for anyone to obtain يحصل علي and use.	سهل الوصول إليه
Surprised	what you feel when you don't expect something strange or unusual.	مدهش
Disabled	having a physical or mental condition that limits their movements, senses or activities.	معاق
Headings	a title at the head of a page or section of a book.	عناوين رئيسية
Leisure	activities that you do to relax or enjoy yourself	ترفيه / فراغ
Retirement	the action or fact of leaving one's job and ceasing to work.	التقاعد
Tenant	someone who pays rent for the place they live in.	مستأجر
Lodger	a person who pays money to live someone's else house.	ساكن / نزيل
Graffiti	pictures drawn on public walls.	رسم جداري
Leaflet	a little book containing information.	منشور
Greet	to say hello	يحيى / يرحب

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- To means to take a letter or a package to a building.
a deliver b encourage c discuss d feel
- You feel when you do not expect something strange or unusual.
a excited b interested c bored d surprised
- You can make a when you have a good effect on a person, place or situation
a reference b difference c heading d reason
- A is an important event with lots of activities and beautiful shows.
a holiday b spring c festival d school day
- When he didn't pass the test , he felt
a proud b disappointed c interested d excited
- A /An is a small area and the people living in it.
a facility b community c opportunity d survey
- Smoking has a bad effect lungs.
a of b on c in d at
- The government tries to work for young people.
a fail b find c pass d make
- Everyone is happy have won the match.
a He b They c She d It
- "Near" and "close" are
a synonyms b antonyms c different d opposites
- The antonym of "strange" is
a normal b abnormal c unusual d difficult
- To give the opposite of the word "usual" , we add the prefix
a dis b un c ir d ab
- The noun "health" can be an adjective by adding
a -ly b -ed c -ing d -y
- It's better to buy your needs from shops to encourage them.
a local b foreign c strange d remote
- When we arrived at my grandparent's house, they came outside to us.
a greet b need c plant d bleed
- It was sunny, so we were surprised by the of the forest.
a darkness b kindness c illness d weakness
- you are rich, what will you buy?
a Include b Imagine c Find d Pay
- When you meet someone for the first time , you can say " to meet you"
a Afraid b Pleased c Local d terrible

19. They put some in the park , for people to sit on for a rest.
 a tables b benches c beds d games
20. I listen to many local radio on my phone.
 a decisions b situations c noticeboards d stations
21. There is an article about my school in the local
 a newspapers b neighbours c benches d leaflets
22. Tourists are always pleased by the of the Egyptians.
 a weakness b darkness c kindness d illness
23. The opposite of "ill" is
 a will b well c wall d wheel
24. " " means to say hello to someone.
 a Great b Agree c Greet d Grow
25. The girl gave the thief her bag fear.
 a for b in c about d of
26. My father is busy today as he has a lot of
 a volunteers b nephews c neighbours d meetings
27. They will move their new flat next month.
 a to b of c off d with
28. Deaf people always communicate each other in sign language.
 a in b with c from d up
29. We will remove the on the wall of the building; they are very bad.
 a ideas b volunteers c bricks d graffiti
30. To keep in means to remember
 a minutes b fear c mend d mind
31. You usually use language with the people you don't know.
 a formal b informal c local d spoken
32. When you write a/an , you can use 'To summarise'.
 a introduction b greeting c conclusion d contrasting
33. Use language with your family and friends.
 a formal b informal c foreign d sign
34. I think the new museum will become a tourist for Egypt.
 a reaction b result c attraction d reason
35. can be practise on water when it is windy.
 a Windsurfing b Swimming c Volleyball d Running
36. To , we are looking for builders to help us complete the building.
 a contact b greet c introduce d conclude
37. What's the problem your bike?
 a with b in c for d by

38. Roquia worksa volunteer in a community charity.

- a** like **b** as **c** so **d** such

39. "Right" is the synonym of ""

- a** correct **b** light **c** left **d** formal

40. To give the opposite of the word "formal" we add the prefix ""

- a** in **b** im **c** un **d** dis

41. The word "firstly" is a /an

- a** verb **b** advrb **c** pronoun **d** adjective

➤ **Read and complete the text with words from the list**

excited – opportunities – areas – improve – rob – exciting

The Decent Life Initiative is an (1).....plan that is really making a difference to about 32 million people who live in rural (2).....in Egypt. The initiative aims to (3).....the quality of public services. It provides more health care, better education and better job (4)..... Since 2019, The Decent Life Initiative has helped people in 377 villages to have clean water.

furthermore – and – happiness – same – goes – go

Every year a group of people (1).....to Heisa, near Aswan, to paint the houses in " colours of (2).....". We are going to do the (3)..... thing here! It will make our library look exciting. (4)....., the library will become a tourist attraction.

experiments -have -are -plane -instrument -experiences

I asked the people in my class about their (1).....Most people in the class have played a musical (2).....Not many people have ridden a horse or slept in a tent. Even fewer people (3).....snorkelled. Most people in the class have never travelled by plane, but Hazem has travelled by (4).....three times!

Grammar in brief

Present Continuous Tense المضارع المستمر

Active

المبنى للمعلوم

كما يتكون المضارع المستمر من

am / is / are + v. + ing

Usage: الاستخدام

كما يعبر المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الآن أو لحظة الكلام.

- I'm eating ice cream now.
- Please don't make so much noise. I'm studying.

كما يعبر المضارع المستمر عن شيء تم ترتيبه من قبل.

- ✎ I'm travelling tomorrow. Everything is arranged.

كما يعبر المضارع المستمر عن حدث يحدث ولكن ليس بالضرورة في لحظة الكلام.

- ✎ I'm watching a film at the moment.

كما يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية:

في الوقت الحاضر at present - أنصت listen - انتبه look - في هذه اللحظة at the moment - الآن now
الليلة tonight - احترس look out / watch out / مازال still / خلى بالك take care!

Negative النفي



(am/is / are) + not + v-ing فاعل

Interrogative السؤال



Is / are + فاعل + v-ing ?

- ✎ Is he sleeping now?

- Yes. he is

- No, he is not.

Passive

المبنى للمجهول

كما عند تحويل جملة في زمن المضارع المستمر من المعلوم active إلى صيغة المبنى للمجهول passive نستخدم:

فاعل + am / is / are + being + p.p. + by + مفعول

The room is being cleaned.

Be going to + infinitive

- نستخدم going to للتعبير عن خطط (plans) و نوايا (intentions) و قرارات مسبقة (decisions).
✎ He has decided that he is going to study abroad.
✎ She has planned that she is going to buy a new flat next year.
- نستخدم going to للتنبؤ بحدث في المستقبل و يوجد له دليل (مادي ملموس - مسموع - مرئي) الآن.
✎ It is cloudy ; it is going to rain.
- تعبر be going to عن أشياء علي وشك الحدوث
✎ Watch out! You are going to fall.
✎ Be careful! You are going to break it.

be going to be + p.p



المبنى للمجهول

The project is going to be done next month.

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

➤ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. At the moment, I research on a computer program
 a do b am doing c did d have done
2. We a card for my brother now.
 a make b are making c made d have made
3. At the moment we a history project at school.
 a do b did c have done d are doing
4. The car now
 a are being washed b is being washed c is washed d was washed
5. They their flat next weekend.
 a are painting b were going to paint c were painting d are painted
6. We a project next week.
 a are starting b going to start c started d start
7. The walk over the mountains was beautiful but it was very
 a tire b tired c tiring d tires
8. We the walls, which are covered in graffiti and old posters.
 a are painted b are going to paint c paint d paints
9. What are we about it?
 a going to do b do c will do d did
10. What is going next Saturday?
 a to happen b happened c happens d happening
11. Volunteers are going to up the park at 9a.m.
 a cleaning b cleans c cleaned d clean
12. The manger a meeting next Sunday. It's planned.
 a is going to hold b will hold c held d is holding
13. A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. It busy there today.
 a is being b was c is going to be d has been
14. It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It very hot today.
 a was b is going to be c is being d will be
15. They a party next week. Everything is arranged.
 a have b are having c are going to have d have had
16. There are a lot of people in the room. It difficult to find a chair.
 a is b will have been c is going to be d will be
17. Look, there's a sandstorm. I the windows.
 a will close b close c am going to close d am closing

18. There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it very hot.
a is going to be **b** will be **c** is being **d** is
19. I feel terrible with a severe stomach. I think I be sick.
a should **b** am going to **c** am to **d** will
20. We married next month. Would you like to come to the wedding?
a will have got **b** are getting **c** will get **d** got
21. He work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.
a is leaving **b** is going to leave **c** will leave **d** leaves
22. She an engineer when she leaves university. That is her plan
a will become **b** has become **c** is going to become **d** becomes
23. We a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a will have **b** going to have **c** are having **d** have
24. Look out! The rock is loose. It on your head.
a is going to fall **b** will fall **c** is falling **d** falls
25. I think it rain because the sky is really dark.
a is going to rain **b** is raining **c** rains **d** will rain
26. Watch out! The baby
a will fall **b** will be fallen **c** is going to fall **d** is falling
27. I've have decided that I part in the next competition.
a going to take **b** will take **c** am taking **d** take
28. There is too little petrol left. The car
a stop **b** is going to stop **c** is stopping **d** stops
29. We a party tomorrow at 7 pm for Zeina's birthday.
a have given **b** give **c** giving **d** are giving
30. What do you intend to do? -I abroad.
a travelling **b** am going to travel **c** am travelling **d** travel
31. What are your family's plans for the weekend? - They it on the farm.
a will spend **b** are spending **c** are going to spend **d** would spend
32. A: What have they decided to do? B: They the small factory next month.
a have sold **b** are selling **c** are going to sell **d** will sell
33. I to London at 7 o'clock next Thursday. I have arranged that.
a will travel **b** shall travel **c** are travelling **d** am traveling
34. I intend to buy a car next month. I buy a new one.
a will **b** must **c** am going to **d** have to
35. Rana a new gold ring next week.
a is bought **b** is going to be bought **c** is going to buy **d** bought
36. What are those dark clouds? I think it
a rains **b** is going to rain **c** will rain **d** is raining

➤ **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:**

1. The street (**going**) be closed on Saturday.
2. How are you going to (**encouraged**) people to help you do this!
3. A famous architect is going to (**talked**) at the new museum at 4 p.m.
4. The Shakespeare's play "King Lear" (**going be**) at the theatre at 6 pm.
5. (**Be**) you going to buy that flat?
6. What time is she going to (**finishing**) the painting?
7. What are we (**go to**) do about it?
8. Marwa (**going**) meet her friend, Ola at the club. It's her decision.
9. The players (**play**) an important match next week.
10. Rania (**clean**) her room tomorrow. It's arranged.
11. I was really (**surprising**) to know that you failed your exam.
12. It is a very (**exciting**) film . I will watch it again
- 13.

➤ **Write what you would say in each of the following situations:**

(خاص بطلاب الأزهر)

- 1- Your father tells you that you can go to the beach tomorrow.
.....
- 2- Grandma tells you that your friend can come to your family party on Saturday.
.....
- 3- Your mother says that you can have a rest and watch your favourite film.
.....
- 4- Your parents say that they are taking you to the beach tomorrow. You are very excited.
.....
- 5- You see people leaving rubbish on a beach. You want to know why they do this.
.....
- 6- A friend tells you that you have won a prize. You are very surprised.
.....

Test based on unit 3

A

Language Functions

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Adel meet a tourist in a shopping centre .

- Adel** : Good morning , sir . Where are Adel from ?
Tourist : I'm from Canada .
Adel : (1) ?
Tourist : Yes , this is my first visit to Adelr country .
Adel : What would Adel like to visit in Egypt ?
Tourist : (2) ?
Adel : (3) ?
Tourist : Yes , of course . I enjoy my visit so much .
Adel : Have Adel tried any Egyptian foods ?
Tourist (4)
Adel : Have a nice stay in Egypt !
Tourist : (5)

2-Complete the text with words from the list:

encourage – visitors – plant – pollution – interested – interesting

To keep our environment clean, we must (1).....some trees along the streets.
 It will help with (2).....and also encourage more (3).....to our town.
 Who is (4).....in joining our project?

B

Reading Comprehension

3-Read the following then answer the questions :-

The Nile is the longest of Africa's rivers and the longest of the world if it is measured from its first source . From Lake Victoria to its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea , the Nile is about six thousand , six hundred kilometres long .

The Nile is actually two rivers . The White Nile starts in the jungle rain-waters which flow in Lake Victoria . It is joined by the Blue Nile in the Sudan . The Blue Nile rises in Lake Tana , high in the mountains of Ethiopia . The Nile flows through the Nubian Desert over six rapids , and then flows through Egypt . Beyond Cairo , the river begins to separate into two branches which form its delta .

☐ **A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

- 1- The best title for the text is
a Egypt **b** River Nile **c** The White Nile **d** Lake Victoria
- 2- The mouth of the Nile is in the
a Nubian Desert **b** Mediterranean Sea **c** Lake Tana **d** Sudan
- 3- The White Nile joins the Blue Nile in the
a Sudan **b** desert **c** forest **d** street

B) Answer the following questions :

4- Which two rivers make the river Nile ?

5- Where does the White Nile begin ?

6- Summarise the text in one sentence ?



Vocabulary and structure

4- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. "Kind" has the same meaning of ""

a unkind

b afraid

c frightened

d friendly

2. We add(-ness) to the word " weak" to form a/an.....

a verb

b noun

c adjective

d adverb

3. The prefix "" Gives the opposite of "unpleasant"

a un

b ir

c im

d in

4. is the state of feeling or showing pleasure.

a weakness

b happiness

c illness

d darkness

5. The opposite of official is ""

a informal

b suitable

c warm

d wrong

6. The adjective "warm" can be an adverb by adding ""

a -ed

b -ing

c -er

d -ly

5- Complete the sentences with the correct form of word (s) in brackets:

1- Listen! A baby..... (cry).

2- I was..... (surprise) by his kindness.

3- We are..... (have) a meeting tomorrow.

4- My mother is still..... (cook).

5- I was..... (disappointing) was by his exam results.



Writing

Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :

A review on your Community

الامتحان بمواصفات الأزهر الشريف

Test based on unit 3

(A) Language Function

➤ 1- Finish the following dialogue:

between Roquia and a tourist.

Roquia : Welcome to Egypt. I'm Roquia.

Tourist : Thank you. I'm Diana.

Roquia : Is it your first visit to Egypt?

Tourist : (1)

Roquia : (2)

Tourist : I come from England.

Roquia: (3)?

Tourist : For two weeks.

➤ 2-Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1-You invite your friend to your birthday party.

.....

2-You request politely from your sister to make you a sandwich.

.....

(B) Usage

➤ 3-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. Now, most villages have.....water thanks to the president's initiative.

a dirty

b salty

c clean

d impure

2. I'd like to.....myself. I'm your new teacher, Mr Mohamed.

a help

b serve

c paint

d introduce

3. We usually use.....language with people we don't know.

a slang

b colloquial

c formal

d informal

4. We are goingour town social network service.

a to start

b is starting

c start

d starting

5. Radwa intends to stay at home .Shego out.

a won't

b isn't going to

c didn't

d doesn't

(C) Reading comprehension

➤ 4-Read the following then answer the questions :-

The Nile is the longest of Africa's rivers and the longest of the world if it is measured from its first source . From Lake Victoria to its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea , the Nile is about six thousand , six hundred kilometres long .

The Nile is actually two rivers . The White Nile starts in the jungle rain-waters which flow in Lake Victoria . It is joined by the Blue Nile in the Sudan . The Blue Nile rises in Lake Tana , high in the mountains of Ethiopia . The Nile flows through the Nubian Desert over six rapids , and then flows through Egypt . Beyond Cairo , the river begins to separate into two branches which form its delta .

❑ A) Answer the following questions :

1- Which two rivers make the river Nile ?

2- Where does the White Nile begin ?

3- How long is The River Nile ?

❑ B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

4- Beyond Cairo , the two branches of the Nile form

a Egypt

b its delta

c The White Nile

d Ethiopia

5- The mouth of the Nile is in the

a Nubian Desert

b Mediterranean Sea

c Lake Tana

d Sudan

(D) Writing

➤ 5-Write a paragraph of six sentences on : -

What you are you going to do next week.

Unit 4 Have you ever traveled by plane?

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

experiences	خبرات / تجارب شخصية	activities	أنشطة
musical	موسيقى	destination	جهة الوصول
tent	خيمة	tourists	السياح
snorkel	يعطس تحت الماء	the Red Sea	البحر الأحمر
village	قرية	handball	كرة اليد
history	تاريخ	adventures	مغامرات
sign language	لغة الإشارة	awake	مستيقظ
local	محلي	dream	حلم
special	خاص / مميز	concert	حفلة موسيقية
dyslexia	صعوبة القراءة	volunteer	متطوع / يتطوع
dyslexic	يعانى من صعوبة القراءة	organize	ينظم
results	نتائج	achieve	يحقق
theme park	ملاهي	discover	يكشف
gymnastics	الجيمازييم	timeline	تسلسل زمني

WORD	SYNONYM المرادف	ANTONYM العكس
important	هام \ ضروري	unimportant
long	طويل	short
different	مختلف	the same
few	قليل	many
Ache	الم	comfort
die	يموت	live
brave	شجاع	coward / afraid
clever	ماهر	stupid
naughty	شقي	quiet
dangerous	خطير	safe
true	صح	false/untrue
successful	ناجح	unsuccessful
special	خاص - مميز	usual / ordinary
local	محلي	international

SUFFIX/ PREFIX	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
-ese	تكون الصفه من الاسم	Chinese
-ache	تفيد معنى الالم	Headache
-ing	تكون الاسم من الفعل	Swimming Windsurfing
-y	تكون الصفه	Noisy

DEFINITIONS

Experience	knowledge or skill that you gain from a job , activity or a situation	خبرة
Destination	the place to which someone or something is going or being sent.	جهة الوصول
Tent	a shelter made of cloth and supported with poles and ropes.	خيمة
Orphanage	a home for children whose parents are dead or unable to care for them	ملجأ ايتام
Canoe	a long, narrow boat for one or two people	ذورق
Raft	pieces of wood that are put together so they can float on water.	قارب بدائي
Deaf	not able to hear anything, or not able to hear very well.	أصم
Sign language	a system of communication using visual gestures and signs, as used by deaf people.	لغة الإشارة
Care about	feel strongly about someone or something	يهتم بـ
Dream	pictures and sounds that you think are happening when you are sleeping	حلم
Awake	not sleeping	مستيقظ
Follow	walk or drive behind someone	يتتبع
Experience	something that happens in your life.	خبرة / تجربة
Dyslexia	it is difficult to read and spell.	ضعف قراءة
Discover	to find out new information about something.	يكشف
Result	this tells you how you have done in exams.	نتيجة
Windsurfing	the sport or activity of riding on water on a sailboard.	ركوب الامواج
Charity	an organization whose purpose is to give money , food, or help to those who need it.	مؤسسة خيرية

EL.Mister

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

➤ **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. Omer has had a/an for about an hour. His head still hurts.
☐ a headache ☐ b stomachache ☐ c earache ☐ d backache
2. Most people in the class have never by plane.
☐ a known ☐ b drawn ☐ c travelled ☐ d thrown
3. Have they the food for the wedding party?
☐ a won ☐ b written ☐ c made ☐ d drunk
4. He was excited . he had a lot of in the Red Sea coast.
☐ a meals ☐ b discussions ☐ c problems ☐ d adventures
5. When I was at the Pyramids , I saw many tourists riding
☐ a taxis ☐ b cars ☐ c camels ☐ d planes
6. I slept in a when I was in Siwa Oasis.
☐ a tank ☐ b tent ☐ c box ☐ d cabin
7. In summer, I really enjoy in the sea.
☐ a winning ☐ b snorkelling ☐ c hiding ☐ d flying
8. My wife and I have lived in this flat since our
☐ a death ☐ b birth ☐ c marriage ☐ d life
9. A /an is a home for children whose parents died.
☐ a marriage ☐ b orphanage ☐ c airport ☐ d aquarium
10. She is always good at painting. She always wins art
☐ a inventions ☐ b competitions ☐ c invitations ☐ d situations
11. All students in my class are talking about their
☐ a respect ☐ b expects ☐ c experiences ☐ d experts
12. Roquia was absent from school for a of time.
☐ a period ☐ b sign ☐ c point ☐ d stop
13. She is going to married in spring.
☐ a get ☐ b fly ☐ c do ☐ d stay
14. I am waiting for the train for half an hour.
☐ a till ☐ b from ☐ c about ☐ d until
15. It's important healthy.
☐ a stay ☐ b to stay ☐ c stays ☐ d staying
16. Who are you waiting?
☐ a in ☐ b for ☐ c to ☐ d out

17. Zeina is the shortest girl, but Roquia is the
☐ a short ☐ b taller ☐ c tallest ☐ d longest
18. The suffix "....." means pain in your body.
☐ a -ese ☐ b -ache ☐ c -er ☐ d -ed
19. The hotel room was very noisy, so I wasall night!
☐ a happy ☐ b comfortable ☐ c awake ☐ d strange
20. Last night, I had a strangeI thought I was flying!
☐ a game ☐ b toy ☐ c dream ☐ d decision
21. Like many young people, Azza and her brothers reallyabout the environment.
☐ a hurry ☐ b cry ☐ c care ☐ d carry
22. tothis sports club , you have to fill in this form.
☐ a destroy ☐ b join ☐ c call ☐ d believe
23. I couldn't see any thing on the road; it was
☐ a angry ☐ b fresh ☐ c clear ☐ d foggy
24. The huge dogme yesterday. I was terrified.
☐ a carried ☐ b cried ☐ c scared ☐ d played
25. "Care about " means tostrongly about someone or something.
☐ a deal ☐ b eat ☐ c feel ☐ d hit
26. Theuse sign language to communicate with others.
☐ a disabled ☐ b blind ☐ c young ☐ d deaf
27. Yourare your grandfather and grandmother.
☐ a granddaughters ☐ b grandchildren ☐ c grandparents ☐ d grandson
28. When we were on holiday , we went down a river in a
☐ a camel ☐ b candle ☐ c canoe ☐ d can
29. Tois to walk or drive behind someone.
☐ a feel ☐ b file ☐ c follow ☐ d fail
30. Most of my friends studieda local school
☐ a at ☐ b in ☐ c into ☐ d onto
31. I saw my friend goingthe river.
☐ a at ☐ b in ☐ c down ☐ d into
32. Yesterday, Ia terrible nigh as there was a fire on the factory next to my house.
☐ a gave ☐ b felt ☐ c had ☐ d took
33. Mr. Ali works at aschool for blind children.
☐ a general ☐ b lonely ☐ c private ☐ d special

34. When something is , it is unusual.
 a happy b noisy c sudden d special
35. When something is serious, that means it is not
 a safe b dangerous c brave d bad
36. A / an person is not stupid.
 a interesting b clever c difficult d slow
37. If you like music, try to play a musical
 a accident b machine c tool d instrument
38. He was lost, so I asked him to me.
 a meet b follow c walk d research
39. The picture and sounds that you think are happening when you are sleeping are called a/an.....
 a raft b canoe c idea d dream
40. Tom a problem in reading .
 a has b plays c cooks d builds
41. My school is far my house.
 a to b from c of d to
42. It was windy, but that is good if you want to
 a windsurf b achieve c spell d listen
43. To is to find out some new information about something.
 a invent b discover c invest d invite
44. The dinosaur was a huge animal. The antonym of "huge" is
 a enormous b bad c tiny d easy
45. When you make noise, you are
 a tiny b dirty c noisy d ugly
46. Hatem to help the elderly in the nearby charity home.
 a damaged b volunteered c complete d achieved
47. She more than seven hours a day to prepare for the Olympics.
 a feeds b does c trains d makes
48. A new school for deaf children will be built in our area.
 a common b general c special d social
49. While I was walking the street , I met my friend .
 a out b down c up d off

➤ **Complete the sentences with these words:**

Museums –busy –live –life –visit –visited

I have lived in a village in the south of Egypt all my (1)..... I have never been to another country, but last years I (2)..... Cairo with my uncle and my cousins. It was so big and (3)..... , but it was fun. We went to lots of (4)..... because I am interested in history.

Paint – understand- easy- difficult- life

I was born in Cairo and I have lived there all my (1).....when I was little , I always loved to draw and (2)....., but I found reading and writing very (3).....At school, I didn't always (4).....the lessons and it was really hard. I thought I wasn't very clever.

Bathroom – house – for – lived - moved

Different families have lived in our (1).....for over 200 years. I have lived here with my family since 2016. Before that, we (2).....in Cairo. My parents changed some of the house when we (3).....here. For example, my mum wanted a new (4)..... !

EL.Mister

Grammar in brief

PRESENT PERFECT**المضارع التام****المضارع التام**

ده بقي الزمن الوحيد اللي بيربط الماضي بالحاضر من خلال استخداماته اللي هنتعرف عليها وبعدين نتعرف علي تكوينه

استخدامه

- ١ فعل تم في الماضي ولكن اثره لسه موجود ، يعني مثلاً نقول (انا اتعرفت على صديقي احمد من ١٠ سنين ---- المعرفة مازالت قائمة)
- ٢ حدث تم منذ قليل ، ودي ممكن نقول (أنا لسه واصل حالا)
- ٣ حدث غير محدد وقت حدوثه (أختي اكلت الكيك كله)
- ٤ أفعال متكررة خلال فترة زمنية غير محددة ما بين الماضي والحاضر (احنا أكلنا في المطعم ده أكثر من مرة السنة دي)

التكوين (معلوم)

He / She / It	(فاعل مفرد)	⇒⇒	has	} + p.p
I / We / You / They	(فاعل جمع)	⇒⇒	have	

- ★ Help ! I **have lost** my wallet.
- ★ Ali **has succeeded** so he looks very happy.

التكوين (مجهول)

has / have + been + p.p. + مفعول

- ★ My wallet **has been lost**.

النفي

Has / have + not + p.p

- ★ I haven't read this book .

السؤال ب هل

Has / Have + فاعل + p.p ?
Has / Have + مفعول + been + p.p?

السؤال ب أداة استفهام

has / have + فاعل + p.p? أداة استفهام
has / have + مفعول + been + p.p? أداة استفهام

- ★ Have you finished your homework ?
- ★ Has your homework been finished ?

فد بقي المعلومة دي بالمرة :

has / have gone to + اسم مكان (ذهب إلى مكان ولم يعد (راح ولسه هيرجع)

- ★ Roquia **has gone to** the bank. (She isn't here now)

has / have been in + (اسم مكان) تشير إلى الإقامة في مكان ما سواء فترة طويلة أو قصيرة

- ★ I **have been in** England for six years and never thought of going back to Egypt.

Key words كلمات الزمن

Just حالاً

✈ تأتي بعد (has \ have) وتستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم منذ وقت قليل جداً

فاعل + has \ have + just + p.p.

just now \ a moment ago \ a short time ago + ماضى بسيط + فاعل

- I arrived a moment ago.
- I have just arrived.

Already بالفعل

✈ في الجملة المثبتة بعد (have - has) او ممكن تيجي آخر الجملة للتأكيد على الفعل

- I have finished my homework already.
- I have already finished my homework.

Yet حتى الآن

✈ تأتي في نهاية الجملة المنفية أو في نهاية السؤال بـ (Has / Have) لتدل على ان الحدث لم ينتهي بعد ، او طوال الفترة الماضية

- Have you met Mr. Mohamed Omer yet?
- I haven't visited the Zoo yet

Recently حديثاً

✈ في الجملة المثبتة والمنفية والسؤال آخر / اول الجملة. (تفضل فالاثبات والسؤال)

- Recently , Ali has been to the pyramids.

Lately مؤخراً

✈ في الجملة المثبتة والمنفية والسؤال آخر / اول الجملة. (تفضل فالنفي والسؤال)

- She hasn't been looking too well lately.

Never لا / أبداً

✈ بعد (has / have) بدلا من (not) وممكن يجي معها (before) اخر الجملة عشان تعبر عن حدث لم يحدث من قبل .

- I have never played tennis before.

Ever من قبل

✈ تأتي بعد (has / have) في حالة السؤال

- Have you ever played tennis?
- Haven't they ever been to Europe?

✈ وكمان بتيجي في جملة التفضيل ، ونقدر نستخدم (never) بدل منها

It is + has / have + ever + p.p. + اسم + صفة التفضيل

الاسم + صفة بدون اضافة + has / have + never + p.p. + such + a / an + فاعل

- It is the most expensive car I have ever bought.
- I have never bought such an expensive car.

For منذ / لمدة

✈ يجي بعدها المدة الزمنية للحدث كاملة ، ، ، يعني مثلاً زي

✈ لمدة / منذ (ساعة / يوم / اسبوع / شهر / سنة / قرن / فترة طويلة / فترة قصيرة / العام الماضي / قرن .. / لمدة أد ايه ... ؟

hour – day – week – month – year – century – ages – along time – ever
– a short time – the last – more than – For how long...?

Since منذ

✈ بعدها وقت المحدد بالضبط لبداية الحدث (نقطة زمنية) يعني مثلاً أقول ✈
✈ منذ (الصباح/ الفطار / أمس / الساعة ٥ / يوم الأحد / شهريناير / سنة ٢٠٠٥ / الشتاء / القرن العشرين / ميلاده - طفولته - وفاته /
فعل ماضي ..) / منذ متى ... ؟

O'clock - Monday - April - winter - 1985 - 19th century - his birth - his death - his childhood
- that time - last - lunch - then - the age of... - yesterday - ماضي بسيط - Since when ..?

- She has lived here **for** twenty years.
- She has live here **since** 2002.

THE PAST SIMPLE

الماضي البسيط

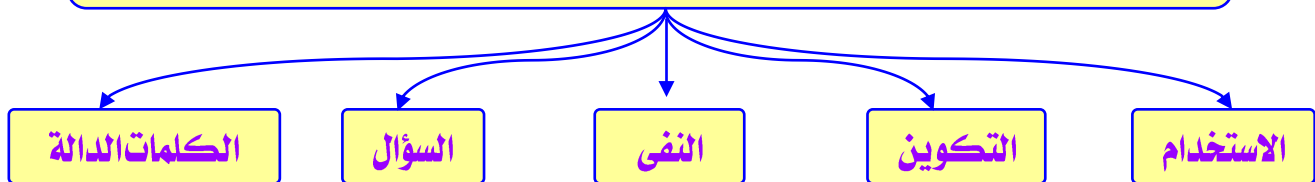


THE PRESENT PERFECT

المضارع التام

✈ في الدرس ده هنعمل مقارنة بسيطة وسريعة بين المضارع التام و الماضي البسيط من حيث ،،،

The past simple & The Present perfect



Past simple الماضي البسيط	Present perfect المضارع التام	الزمن الخصائص
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> حدث تم وانتهى أثره عادة كانت في الماضي محدد وقت حدوث الفعل 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> حدث تم وأثره قائم حدث تم منذ قليل غير محدد الوقت 	الاستخدام
التصريف الثاني للفعل + d / ed / ied	Has / have + p.p.	معلوم
was\were + p.p.	has / have + been + p.p.	مجهول
didn't + مصدر	has / have + not + p.p.	النفى
Did + فاعل + مصدر ؟	Has / Have + فاعل + p.p.?	السؤال
Yesterday – last – ago – once – in the past	Just – already – recently – lately – yet – ever – never – for – since	الكلمات الدالة

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

➤ **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. How long have you in this house?
☐ a lived ☐ b live ☐ c living ☐ d lives
2. She hasn't seen her father she was ten.
☐ a since ☐ b for ☐ c ever ☐ d yet
3. He has his friend for a long time.
☐ a known ☐ b knowing ☐ c knows ☐ d know
4. They have been married last year.
☐ a since ☐ b for ☐ c yet ☐ d before
5. Ali and his family have travelled since
☐ a his marriage ☐ b he marries ☐ c he gets married ☐ d married
6. Have you met the manager ?
☐ a just ☐ b yet ☐ c never ☐ d since
7. Yara has practised her hobby a long time.
☐ a since ☐ b for ☐ c recently ☐ d ago
8. They to the USA. They are in Cairo now.
☐ a has been ☐ b have gone ☐ c have been ☐ d going
9. She for work an hour ago.
☐ a has left ☐ b left ☐ c is leaving ☐ d will leave
10. The writer his book yet.
☐ a has finished ☐ b hasn't finished ☐ c isn't finished ☐ d didn't finish
11. Mohamed and Omer friends all their lives.
☐ a were ☐ b have been ☐ c has been ☐ d will be
12. I have known him we joined the university.
☐ a for ☐ b since ☐ c already ☐ d just
13. Salwa has cleaned her room. It looks nice now.
☐ a already ☐ b yet ☐ c never ☐ d ever
14. Mohamed from university in 2003.
☐ a has graduated ☐ b graduated ☐ c will graduate ☐ d graduates
15. We in Cairo since 1970.
☐ a living ☐ b lived ☐ c have lived ☐ d are living
16. The manager has met many people since he at his office.
☐ a has arrived ☐ b arrived ☐ c is arriving ☐ d will arrive
17. He come back home.
☐ a just has ☐ b already has ☐ c has just ☐ d never
18. When you last see him?
☐ a did ☐ b have ☐ c are ☐ d were
19. I've been to Europe. I wish I could.
☐ a just ☐ b never ☐ c already ☐ d yet
20. He us since last August.
☐ a doesn't visit ☐ b isn't visiting ☐ c hasn't visited ☐ d visit
21. I don't want to see that film. I have already it.

a see

b seeing

c saw

d seen

22. Ali hasn't eaten fish he was in Alex. .

a ago

b when

c since

d for

23. I haven't a horse before.

a climbed

b moved

c ridden

d flown

24. Have you ever in the sea?

a flown

b snorkelled

c slept

d ridden

25. Has anyone in your family a mountain?

a got

b climbed

c ridden

d moved

26. I a terrible headache.

a have

b make

c do

d enjoy

27. I have never Chinese food . I might try it next time.

a ridden

b snorkelled

c tried

d been

28. My parents married in 2001.

a gave

b got

c did

d found

29. a novel by Charles Dickens?

a Have you ever read

b Have you read ever

c have read ever you

d have ever you read

30. My family has been in Cairo I was ten

a ever

b never

c for

d since

31. We moved to the city three years

a ago

b yesterday

c last

d for

32. My parents married in 2000.

a gets

b get

c got

d gettnng

33. We haven't visited Syria since I young.

a am

b have been

c was

d are

34. Have you ever to a new place?

a moved

b moves

c move

d moving

35. This is the first time I visit Luxor. I have visited Luxor before.

a never

b ever

c since

d for

36. They have been married fifteen years.

a since

b for

c ever

d never

37. They moved to Portsaid 2018.

a on

b since

c for

d in

38. How long in this house ?

a they have lived

b have lived they

c have they lived

d lived they lived

39. This is the most interesting story I have read.

a never

b since

c for

d ever

40. Zeina has made a cake before .

a never

b ever

c for

d since

41. I have lived in the same house I was born.

a ever

b never

c for

d since

➤ **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets**

1. We finished the haven't project..... (**already**).
2. Has the man..... (**leaving**) his work recently?
3. We.....(**are doing**) our homework since 3 o'clock.
4. The boys have studied their lessons since they.....(**come**) home.
5. My father has just(**traveling**) to our village.
6. We have watched TV for 5(**o'clock.**)
7. Yara(**does not cook**) lunch yet.
8. I have not written to him(**since**) a month.
9. Khaled has walked.....(**since**) two hours.
10. Ali has.....(never eat) Chinese food.
11. Have you ever(**make**) a cake?
12. Has he finished on time? Yes , he(**hasn't**)
13. My name is Zeina . I(**be**) born in Syria .
14. Has Yara(**be**) deaf all of her life?
15. Two years ago, I(**play**) at a concert in the Cairo Opera House.
16. Rana(**visits**) England last week.
17. Radwa.....(**live**) in Alex since 2011.
18. My uncle.....(**have already**) flown in a plane.
19. Have you ever.....(**drink**) green tea?
20. I have(**never win**) a painting competition.

➤ **Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (خاص بطلاب الازهر)**

- 1) You tell your friend where you have been.
.....
- 2) Your friend asks you why you looks sad.
.....
- 3) Ask your friend why he was absent yesterday.
.....
- 4) Someone asks you what you have done in addition to running.
.....
- 5) Your friend wants to know if you would like to eat salty fish or not.
.....
- 6) Dad asks you what you want to take with you in addition to your bag.
.....

Test on unit 4

A

Language Functions

1-Finish the following dialogue:

Lucy is speaking to Lara about her visit to Aswan by plane

Lucy : Where did you go last month, Lara ?

Lara : (1)

Lucy : (2) ?

Lara : It is in the south of Egypt.

Lucy : Why did you go there ?

Lara : (3)

Lucy : A holiday ! (4) ?

Lara : I saw the Nubian Museum. It was great!

Lucy. : Did you enjoy your visit ?

Lara : (5)

2-Complete the text with words from the list:

sad – surprised – present – give – has given – results

We had our exams two weeks ago. I got really good (1)....., I was (2)..... and happy. The teacher (3)..... me a prize. Father will buy me a (4).....

B

Reading Comprehension

3-Read the following then answer the questions :-

Modern scientific inventions help us live a comfortable life and make our houses and cities better places to live in. Beginning with your watch and your calculator and ending with planes, life has become much easier than before. Travelling from place to place has become enjoyable by using the train, the bus or the plane. We live in the age of computer. Computers are widely used in all fields of life. They are used in scientific and practical fields to give exact, quick results for operations that used to take a long time.

The radio, the television and the internet have connected the world and made it a small village. Modern inventions save much time , effort and money. They enable us to enjoy our life and things have become easier than before.

☐ A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- Computers are.....used in modern life.

a rarely b no longer c never d widely

2- The underlined word " They " refers to.....

a computers b planes c calculators d trains

3- The best title of this passage is

a Modern ideas b Modern cars c modern inventions d Modern life

☐ B) Answer the following questions:

1- How do people travel from place to another ?

2- Summarise Why computers are useful .

3- What do you think has made the world a small village ?



Vocabulary and structure

➤ 4-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. A/an is something that happens in your life.
 a decision b report c experience d experiment
2. The suffixturns the verb swim into a noun.
 a -ed b -ing c -ment d -tion
3. "Educate" has the same meaning as ""
 a teach b learn c give d discuss
4. The opposite of "live" is
 a die b lie c tie d try
5. We add "ese" to China to make it a/an.....
 a verb b adverb c adjective d pronoun
6. The antonym of the word "different" is the
 a difficult b similar c easy d same

➤ 5-Complete the sentences with the correct form of word (s) in brackets:

- 1- Have you..... (never) seen the Eiffel Tower in Paris before?
- 2- I last ate fish two weeks..... (already) .
- 3- I haven't drunk anything..... (since) two hours.
- 4- (Did) Omer at home last night ?
- 5- What..... (do) you feel when you lost your mobile phone?



Writing

➤ 6-Write a paragraph of about (110) words about:-

Ashort story of a nice experience you had a short time ago

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

الامتحان بمواصفات الأزهر الشريف

Test on unit 4

(A) Language Function

➤ 1-Finish the following dialogue:

Between Dalia and Amira about her visit to Luxor and Aswan.

Dalia : Where have you been?

Amira : I have been to Luxor and Aswan.

Dalia : (1) ?

Amira : I went there with my cousins

Dalia : How did you go there?

Amira : (2)

Dalia : (3) ?

➤ 2-Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. You offer to help an old woman cross the road.

.....

2. Your friend thinks maths is difficult. You agree.

.....

(B) Usage

➤ 3-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. Drivers drive slowly when it is

a foggy

b hot

c cold

d warm

2. You canif the wind isn't very strong.

a eat

b windsurf

c sleep

d cook

3. People give money to.....to help the poor.

a clubs

b factories

c teams

d charities

4. The headmaster.....a talk this morning.

a made

b gave

c found

d thought

5. Would you like to learn to.....the piano?

a make

b find

c play

d send

(C) Reading comprehension

➤ 4-Read the following then answer the questions :-

Modern scientific inventions help us live a comfortable life and make our houses and cities better places to live in. Beginning with your watch and your calculator and ending with planes, life has become much easier than before. Travelling from place to place has become enjoyable by using the train, the bus or the plane. We live in the age of computer. Computers are widely used in all fields of life. They are used in scientific and practical fields to give exact, quick results for operations that used to take a long time.

The radio, the television and the internet have connected the world and made it a small village. Modern inventions save much time , effort and money. They enable us to enjoy our life and things have become easier than before.

❑ A) Answer the following questions:

4- How do people travel from place to another ?

5- Why are computers useful ?

6- What do you think has made the world a small village ?

❑ B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

4- Computers areused in modern life.

a rarely

b no longer

c never

d widely

5- The underlined word " They " refers to

a computers

b planes

c calculators

d trains

(D) Writing

➤ 5-Write a paragraph of six sentences on : -

a nice experience you had a short time ago

UNIT 5

ROLE-MODELS

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

achieve	ينجز	design	يصمم / تصميم	poems	قصائد
achievements	إنجازات	disabled people	معاقين	polish	بولندي
app	تطبيق	dream	يحلم	repair	يصلح
astronaut	رائد فضاء	engineer	مهندس	respond	يرد
award	جائزة	enter	يدخل	scholarship	منحة دراسية
believe	يعتقد	equipment	معدات	share	يشارك
biography	سيره	fact file	ملف حقائق	society for science	جمعية العلوم
broken	مكسور - عاطل	fair	معرض	software	برنامج
bubble	فقاعه	final	نهائي	space engineering	هندسة الفضاء
business person	رجل اعمال	goals	اهداف	space science	علوم الفضاء
campaigner	مناضل - ناشط	health care	رعايه صحيه	space scientist	عالم فضاء
challenge	تحدي	hyperloop	نظام نقل سريع	spectators	متفرجين
champion	بطل رياضي	incredible	لا يصدق	speech	خطاب - حديث
championship	بطولته	international	دولي	staff	هيئه موظفين
company	شركه	manager	مدير	success	نجاح
competitors	منافسين	mathematician	عالم رياضيات	swimmer	سباح
computer programmer	مبرمج حاسب	medal	ميداليه	swimming	السباحة
connect	يصل - يوصل	medical team	فريق طبي	teenager	مراهق
contest	مسابقه	musician	موسيقيار	test	اختبار
coronavirus	كورونا فيروس	NASA	وكاله ناسا	tour	جوله
create	يخلق	organisers	منظمين	tournament	دوره
creative	مبدع	pandemic	جائحه	university	جامعه
culture	ثقافه	particular	خاص - مميز	viewers	مشاهدين
cup of nations	كأس الامم	perform	ينجز	volunteer	متطوع

WORD	SYNONYM المرادف	ANTONYM العكس
award	جائزة	gift
disabled	معاق	handicapped
receive	يستلم	earn
start	يبدأ	begin
fast	سريع	quick
pass	ينجح	succeed in
		loss
		healthy
		miss
		finish
		slow
		fail

SUFFIX/ PREFIX	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
-ian	تكون اسم الفاعل من الاسم	Musician
-ist	تكون اسم الفاعل من الاسم	Scientist/artist
-er	تكون اسم الفاعل من الفعل او الاسم	Teacher/engineer
Dis-	تعطى عكس الصفه	Disabled/disappointed
In-	تعطى عكس المعنى	Incredible
Im-	تعطى عكس الصفه	Impossible
-ive	تحول الفعل الى صفه	Creative
-or	تحول الفعل الى اسم فاعل	Competitor
-er	تحول الفعل الى اسم فاعل	Winner/loser
-ish	تحول البلد الى الجنسية او اللغة	Polish
-al	تحول الكلمه الى صفه	International
-ship	تكون اسم	Scholarship

DEFINITIONS

Role model	a person looked to by others as an example to be imitated.	قدوة
Award	a prize for an event or a competition.	جائزة
Challenge	the situation of being faced with	تحدي
Disabled	unable to use a part of your body completely or easily because of a physical condition, an illness, an injury, etc.	معاق
Mathematician	someone works with maths.	عالم رياضيات
Scientist	someone works with science.	عالم
Musician	someone good at music.	موسيقي
App	software on your computer or phone	تطبيق
Competition	an event in which people try to be the best	منافسة
Create	to make something new.	يبدع
Creative	good at thinking of new ideas or ways to do something	مبدع
Organiser	a person who organizes.	منظم
Spectators	People who watch at a show, game, or other event.	متفرجين
Pandemic	an occurrence of a disease that affects many people across a whole country or the whole world	جائحة
Scholarship	academic study or achievement; learning of a high level.	منحه دراسية

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

➤ **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

- To succeed in you exams means you them.
a taste b pass c fail d test
- You can the museum from different places, but I prefer the main gate.
a achieve b become c enter d mean
- The doctors won a lot of for helping so many people in the health emergency.
a words b awards c challenges d villages
- He is a for people who are disabled now.
a business person b space scientist c sports champion d campaigner
- She was a famous she used very big numbers to work things out in her job.
a business person b mathematician c campaigner d volunteer
- Samar helps young engineers to their goals.
a pass b achieve c design d enter
- Nahla's is to pass all her exams with top marks.
a goal b award c speech d space
- It was a real to climb that mountain , but we succeeded!
a award b challenge c campaign d village
- The students took turns a speech. Mine was about playing chess!
a drive b give c take d have
- Leen is working hard her project.
a on b in c over d above
- Schools should have for disabled people.
a equipment b kitchens c factories d birds
- He is working hard his project.
a on b at c by d from
- the word" " has the same meaning as the word "workers"
a contest b competitor c champion d staff
- To give the opposite of the word "possible", we add the prefix
a in- b un- c dis- d im-
- There are only eight teams left , so this is the finals.
a half b quarter c past d third
- A /an is something you can use on your computer or phone.
a competition b app c tournament d biography
- There were over 600 from 32 countries in the 2021 World Men's Handball Championship.
a spectators b competitors c bubbles d article
- We'd like to thank all of the for working hard in the office today
a finals b awards c staff d crew

19. There were over 50.000.....in the stadium and they enjoyed the match.
 a viewers b spectators c players d competitors
20. Our dream is tomany apps to help children learn .
 a write b play c create d win
21. We needthinking to make that new app.
 a impossible b creative c amazed d small
22. Ali worksa volunteer in a charity in his free time. He is a helpful man.
 a for b as c of d on
23. The festival was great. Really, you are excellent
 a beggars b organisers c robbers d engineers
24. He is an intelligent person . Hea good app.
 a threw b stole c invited d invented
25. Myis to be a successful scientist in the future.
 a dream b competition c volunteer d concert
26. "Fix" is the synonym of the word ""
 a prepare b fair c repair d refer
27. The suffix (-ish) in the word "polish" refers to the
 a job b nationality c hobby d sport
28. The suffixgives a noun of the word "hard".
 a ment b ship c ton d est
29. Students start schoolthe age of six.
 a for b at c d by
30. Most successful people were bornpoor families.
 a in b on c into d onto
31. She started accompany toathletes with universities in the USA.
 a correct b connect c return d achieve
32. I've already won many tournaments in my country, but I haven't been to the
 a performance b Olympics c championship d biography
33. Water is used to help plants to
 a grow b die c return d connect
34. He is from Poland. He is
 a English b Polish c French d British
35. I have got ato a university of Columbia in USA.
 a training b tournament c scholarship d speech
36. Please, make a factabout a young role model in your life.
 a fill b file c fin d fight
37. A /anis an event which people, businesses, etc show and sell their goods.
 a fair b shop c culture d connect
38.an amazing achievement!
 a why b What c Where d Who

39. Congratulations! You have your exam.
 a passed b failed c lost d succeeded
40. A /An is a player in a tournament .
 a competitor b actor c astronaut d technician
41. To be successful, you need to work hard and have some special
 a bins b pins c skills d shulls
42. A/an is someone who works with maths.
 a mathematician b engineer c volunteer d artist
43. Someone who works with science is called a /an
 a operator b business man c scientist d employer
44. The word "staff" gives the same meaning as
 a spectators b puzzles c workers d hotels

➤ Complete the sentences with these words:

decided – won – has – play – children

I have got good news. I have (1).....an award! As you know, my family help every week at a hospital for (2).....We (3).....games with the children and read them stories . The nurses at the hospital (4).....to give my family an award for our work.

for – after – started – culture – scientist

Fatma Ali was born in Alex in 2003. As a child, she loved learning about science and wanted to be a (1).....like her Samira Moussa . After she finished prep school, she (2).....at the Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths school in Alex . She then learnt more and more about science as well as how to look (3).....The environment and Egypt's (4).....

concerts-started – university – meetings – manager

Gamal got his job after he finished (1).....He (2).....working for the company ten years ago. He has been the (3).....of the company since 2010 . Gamal has (4).....with people from different companies every day.

spectators – holds – achievement –be – clean

Egypt has already won the Africa cup of nations seven times . That is a fantastic (1)..... in 2023 , the contest will (2).....in Ivory Coast , who have already been winners twice before . The games will be in six different stadiums . The biggest stadium (3).....about 60.000(4).....

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

➤ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. He's already three languages.
 a learn b learnt c learns d learning
2. They haven't visited the Pyramids
 a yet b ever c never d already
3. I have done my homework
 a yet b for c since d already
4. We've already our lunch.
 a ate b eats c eating d eaten
5. She been to another r country yet.
 a hasn't b havent c has d have
6. You can drive your car . I have mended it.
 a never b -since c already d yet
7. She has seen Cairo by night.
 a since b ever c already d yet
8. Why are you so late? -You done the task yet.
 a have b haven't c has d
9. I've already eaten breakfast.
 a already b ever c yet d for
10. Maya to travel abroad since she was a student.
 a is decided b was decided c has decided d is deciding
11. I the story.
 a have already read b already have read
 c already read have d have raed already
12. Have they watered the plants ?
 a since b ever c for d yet

➤ **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:**

1. Omer has created an app (**yet**)
2. I have already (**came**) to school .
3. I haven't finished my homework (**already**)
4. They have (**yet**) seen Cairo by night.
5. Ali (**not do**) his homework yet.
6. (**you learn**) English yet?
7. Omar (**already arrive**) at the class.
8. We (**has**) already watched the film.
9. They (**wash**) he carpets last Friday.
10. He (**not make**) tea yet.
11. Amir (**write**) a report yesterday.
12. She (**not travel**) to another country since she was a baby.

➤ **Write what you would say in these : -**

1- You hear that a tourist was lost in the desert, but he has just been found.

.....

2- You hear that scientists have found a new medicine which will help many people.

.....

3- I a friend tells you that you have won a prize.

.....

4- You hear that scientists have found a new medicine which will help many people.

.....

5- A friend tells you that you have won a prize. Express your happiness.

.....

Test based on unit 5

A

Language Functions

1-Finish the following dialogue:

Manal is inviting her friend Nadia for a mid-year holiday with her school

- Manal** : Hi! Nadia, I'm going to Matrouh next Friday with my school.
Nadia : Really! Matrouh is a very beautiful city.
Manal : (1)?
Nadia : I'm sorry, I'll be in Alexandria on Friday.
Manal : When will you come back ?
Nadia : (2)?
Manal : (3)?
Nadia : I will go with my father and my brother.
Manal : So, I will miss you.
Nadia : (4)
Manal : What about coming back together to Matrouh?
Nadia : (5)

2-Complete the text with words from the list.

let – for – since – organize – created – old

Ahmed is only 18 years (1)..... He (2).....an app last year. It helps people (3).....their schoolwork and homework. His friends liked it too, so he allowed them to use it. They have considered a good model (4)..... that time.

B

Reading Comprehension

3-Read the following then answer the questions :-

The boat was one of the first forms of transport . A hundred years ago , the only way to make a journey across the sea was by boat . Nowadays , it is possible to fly from one continent to another in the space of a few hours. However , many passengers still have fun while travelling by boat.

Although the boat is a rather old-fashioned way of travelling , it has certain advantages . To begin with , the boat is usually more comfortable than a plane or a car . Instead of staying in your seat for the whole journey in the plane or the car you can go for a walk on the deck , eat in a restaurant or even do shopping on the boat . Furthermore , having more space to move around makes a long journey much more pleasant .

☐ **A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

- 1- The main idea of the text is about
a means of transport **b** Bakes **c** Boats **d** Bikes
 2- The underlined word " it " refers to
a boat **b** car **c** plane **d** bus
 3- You can.....when you travel by car .
a go for a walk **b** stay in your seat **c** have a shower **d** move round

B) Answer the following questions:

4- How did people travel in the past ?

5- Summarise the text in one sentence ?

6- What makes a long journey by boat more enjoyable ?



Vocabulary and structure

4-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. We can add the suffix " " to make the noun of the verb "teach"

- a -est b -ist c -er d -ly

2. The prefix "dis" gives theof the adjective "appointed"

- a synonym b antonym c verb d adverb

3. "Quick" has the same meaning as

- a slow b fast c high d low

4. Ais someone who works with science.

- a mathematician b volunteer c scientist d musician

5. Another word for the word "champion" is

- a losers b defenders c attackers d winners

6.is the opposite of "ignore"

- a request b rewrite c respond d redial

5-Complete the sentences with the correct form of word (s) in brackets:

1- We haven't (answer) the test until now.

2- I (lost) my wallet. I lost it yesterday.

3- They have (yet) visited Rome.

4- She is still cooking. She (has) finished yet.

5- The guests have (yet) left the building.



Writing

6-Write a paragraph of about (110) words about : -

" A review on Teens problems "

الامتحان بمواصفات الأزهر الشريف

Test based on unit 5

(A) Language Function

➤ 1-Finish the following dialogue:

Between Mohamed and Omer .

Mohamed : Hello Omer! Where are you going?

Omer : To the club.

Mohamed : (1) ?

Omer : I play basketball.

Mohamed : Can I go with you?

Omer : (2)

Mohamed : When can we go together?

Omer : (3)

➤ 2-Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your friend has passed his exam.

.....

2. Your friend is ill. Advise him.

.....

(B) Usage

3-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1) Ahmed is a He works with hundreds of computers!

a business person **b** mathematician **c** computer programmer **d** campaigner

2) The richpeople who have much money.

a have **b** are **c** is **d** has

3) Have youto the new restaurant yet?

a be **b** been **c** being **d** are

4) Ranaher room alone.

a has already tidied **b** has tidied already
c hasn't already tidied **d** hasnt tidied already

5) Yara wants to be a computerin the future.

a volunteer **b** prgram **c** programmer **d** application

(C) Reading comprehension

➤ 4-Read the following then answer the questions :-

We learn a lot of subjects at school. Everything we study has some uses in our life. We learn our language, Arabic, to be able to tell others what we want and understand what others tell us. We learn biology so as to tell us about living things. Foreign languages enable us to communicate with other people and to know how other people think and talk. Mathematics helps us to think. Computers are also very important because they can do sums quickly and can store information. They can also work with words and numbers. History tells us about our own country and the people of the world around us. Geography tells us about plants, animals and people, where and how they live and what they do. Exercises and games help us grow strong and keep us fit.

❑ A) Answer the following questions:

1-Why are exercises and games important?

.....

2-Why do we learn foreign languages?

.....

3-What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

.....

❑ B) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

4 -Arabic enables us to.....

a tell others what we want

b know how other people think

c grow up

d tell us about plants

5-Maths helps us to.....

a play

b eat

c drink

d think

(D) Writing

➤ 5-Write a paragraph of six sentences on : -

" Teens problems "

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 6

WHAT'S WRONG?

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

ability	قدره	display	عرض	nearly	تقريبا
afterwards	بعد ذلك	engine	محرك	offer	عرض - يعرض
anxious	قلق	explain	يشرح	opinions	اراء
appearance	مظهر	facts	حقائق	part	جزء
behavior	سلوك	fail	يفشل	Poster	ملصق - اعلان
billion	مليار	feelings	مشاعر	readers	قراء
blog	مدونه	filter	فلتر	realise	يدرك
brainstorm	عصف ذهني	fealth	صحة	relax	يستريح
breathe	يتنفس	feight	ارتقاع	report	تقرير
breathing	تنفس	fope	يامل	secret	سر
calmly	بهدوء	importance	اهميه	serious	جاد
certain	متأكد	include	يشمل	share	يشارك
clear	ينظف - واضح	instead	بدلا من	social life	حياة اجتماعيه
clearly	بوضوح	interrupt	يقاطع	social media	وسائل اتصال اجتماعي
closed=locked	مغلق	joke	نكته	support	يدعم
comment	تعليق	life jacket	سترة نجاه	teenager = teen	مراهق
common	منتشر	listener	مستمع	telephone	تليفون - يتصل
contact	يتصل	lonely	وحيد	timetable	جدول زمني
cope with	يساير	luckily	لحسن الحظ	tip	نصيحه
culture	ثقافه	meet up with	يقابل	understanding	تفاهم
cyberbullying	تنمر الكتروني	mental health	صحة عقليه	upset	منزعج
decide	يقرر	mind	عقل - يتنبه	waterfall	شلال ماء
deeply	بعمق	mindful	يقظ	weather	طقس
diary	مفكره	mindfulness	يقظه	website	موقع نت
digital	رقمي	mirror	مرآه	word cloud	سحاب كلمات

WORD		SYNONYM المرادف	ANTONYM العكس
certain	متأكد	sure	uncertain/unsure
well	جيد	fully	badly
clear	واضح	plain /apparent	unclear/hidden
kind	حنون	friendly	unkind
similar	مشابه	like	different
anxious	قلق	nervous/worried/upset	calm/quiet
embarrassed	محرج	uncomfortable /uneasy	confident
quickly	بسرعة	fast	slowly
mindful	يقظ	aware	upset/mindless غافل
closed	مغلق	locked	opened
ask	يسأل	question/inquire	tell/answer
older	أكبر سنا	elder	younger
understanding	تفاهم	Empathetic	misunderstanding

SUFFIX & PREFIX		
SUFFIX/ PREFIX	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
any-	تعطى معنى اي	Anyone/anybody/anything
no-	تعطى معنى لا يوجد	No one /nobody
some -	يوجد دون تحديد عدد او كميه	Something/some one
-ness	تحويل الصفه الى اسم	Mindfulness-happiness
-ly	تحويل الصفه الى ظرف احوال	Deeply/calmly
-er	تحويل الفعل الى اسم فاعل	Listener /poster
-ing	تحويل الفعل الى اسم	understanding

DEFINITIONS		
achievement	something important you have done.	إنجاز
social life	the time you spend enjoying yourself with other people .	الحياة الاجتماعية
appearance	the way that someone or something looks.	مظهر
support	to help and encourage someone	يدعم / دعم
mental health	it shows the health of the mind , or how happy you are.	الصحة النفسية
breathe	take air in and out of your body	يتنفس
relax	become comfortable and less worried	هادئ
mindful	able to think calmly about your feelings	يقظ
empathy	showing someone that you understand how they feel	تعاطف
brainstorm	a moment in which one is suddenly unable to think clearly or act sensibly.	عصف ذهني
clearly	used for showing your words are true	بوضوح
understanding	knowledge about a particular subject	التفاهم / الفهم

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

➤ **Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:**

- 1- I am embarrassed to go out and see my friends . the word "embarrassed" can be replaced by
 a easy b calm c uncomfortable d confident
- 2- "Apparent" is the synonym of " "
 a kind b clear c anxious d similar
- 3- The opposite of "certain" is " "
 a insure b unsure c sure d hidden
- 4- Mustaf is poor the other hand , he is generous كريم
 a On b In c At d Over
- 5- We're not similar . We different opinions .
 a hold b catch c have d carry
- 6- I have tried to an art club.
 a join b go c have d spend
- 7- When you show someone that you know how he or she feels , then you show.
 a competition b empathy c taste d exam
- 8- You shouldn't feel bad about being tall . your is a positive thing.
 a weight b fast c distance d height
- 9- I get about exams .
 a anxious b lost c wet d slepet
- 10- every good thing you have done is a /an
 a life b work c achievement d appearance
- 11- is something you try to hide.
 a Skill b Secret c Skull d Study
- 12- She often feels worried exams .
 a off b for c from d about
- 13- When you are upset , this mans yo don't feel
 a uncomfort b comfortable c uncomfortable d comfort
- 14- I wanted to be part of a certain popular students.
 a group b plan c game d class
- 15- In a class , students learn to breathe slowly and to inly think of the present.
 a cyberbullying b mindfulness c mindlessness d fact
- 16- You should be kind your mates.
 a of b to c at d for

- 17- I share my roommy sister.
a at **b** with **c** from **d** about
- 18- She took a course toher English.
a stop **b** improve **c** relax **d** prove
- 19- I can't believe you . you are
a kind **b** honest **c** serious **d** joking
- 20- Yesterday , I revisedmy English exam.
a for **b** on **c** at **d** in
- 21- Yourhealth shows the health of your mind or how happy you are.
a natural **b** mental **c** special **d** normal
- 22- Tois to become comfortable and less worried.
a shout **b** study **c** relax **d** jump
- 23-means being be able to think calmly you feeling and what is
 around you at the moment.
a environment **b** cyberbullying **c** Brightness **d** Mindfulness
- 24- Ask questions tosure you are really understand the problem.
a give **b** have **c** make **d** do
- 25- Before leaving for school , she looks at herself in the
a mirror **b** wall **c** video game **d** basin
- 26- How can shehim to work harder ?
a take **b** do **c** know **d** encourage
- 27- Young children are not good listeners as they often.....!
a eat **b** interrupt **c** encourage **d** listen
- 28- Tryme . I 'm really in a mess.
a helping **b** help **c** to help **d** helped
- 29- You can't succeed withouthard.
a working **b** to work **c** work **d** works
- 30- Do you agreewhat I say?
a of **b** to **c** up **d** on
- 31- No , thanks . I don't want rice.....
a anymore **b** no more **c** some more **d** much
- 32- He is goodhe always listens to me carefully.
a speaker **b** player **c** listner **d** fighter
- 33- people useto look so good in their pictures.
a Skills **b** filters **c** notes **d** medicines

- 34- You are strong . you canwith any problems.
a find **b** make **c** cope **d** add
- 35- Coronavirus is adisease .
a clear **b** simple **c** digital **d** serious
- 36- will youup with your friends today?
a make **b** meet **c** wake **d** get
- 37- No body minds when peoplemistakes!
a do **b** take **c** make **d** gave
- 38- Shego to hospital after she broke her leg.
a has to **b** must **c** had to **d** should
- 39- After taking the medicine , hebetter.
a had **b** got **c** gave **d** made
- 40- Did you get readythe exams?
a to **b** for **c** at **d** of
- 41- Have you finished or you willsomething else?
a do **b** go **c** talk **d** make
- 42- You shouldsure that answer all questions.
a do **b** be **c** make **d** b & c
- 43- Please.me advice about how to study well.
a give **b** have **c** make **d** take
- 44- My grandmother alwaysand makes us laugh when we visit her.
a tells **b** shouts **c** cries **d** jokes
- 45- You should tell your parents if someone tries toyou online.
a cyberbully **b** support **c** encourage **d** help
- 46- Shebetter after taking her medicine .
a failed **b** felt **c** passd **d** succeeded
- 47- Open the window , please . I cannot
a sing **b** breathe **c** breath **d** hear
- 48- When you make a mistake , you shouldsorry
a tell **b** talk **c** speak **d** day
- 49- Don'tme again . It's impolite of you .
a help **b** encourage **c** interrupt **d** revise

➤ Complete the sentences with these words:

Look –a- takes – get – worried

Taha lives a long way from the school .It (1)..... an hour for him to (2)..... home to his small village. He doesn't have a father and he is (3)..... as his mother is ill . So , when gets home , he has to (4)..... after his younger brother and sisters .

Find – walk – go – broke – do

Ola always worried about being ill .Then , a few months later , she had to go to hospital after she(1).....Her leg . she was able to(2).....home the next day but she wasn't able to (3).....for many weeks . she could go to school , but of course she couldn't (4).....any sports until her leg was better.

After – hand- studies- share - hate

Today , nearly four billion people use social media in their daily lives .Some (1)..... have found that around 63% of people report feeling upset and anxious after using social media. On the other (2)....., social media can be helpful because we can (3)..... experiences and support each other . people can spread positive message this way about the importance of looking (4)..... our mental health.

Grammar in brief

Necessity & Obligation in the present الضرورة والالزام في المضارع

★ **must + مصدر** الزام داخلي وضرورة ونصيحة قوية

- You **must stop** when the light is red. = It's necessary to stop

Prohibition ⇒ ⇒ **mustn't + مصدر**

- نستخدم **mustn't** في المنع أو التحريم

☞ You **mustn't smoke** in hospitals.

☞ You **mustn't touch** that. It's very hot.

Interrogative

Must + فاعل + infinitive ?

☞ **Must I park here?** Yes, you **must**. No, you **mustn't**

..... ? مصدر + فاعل + must + كلمة استفهام

☞ **What must you do to borrow a book from the library?**

= you are not allowed to + مصدر غير مسموح به
= you are forbidden to + مصدر ممنوع من

You mustn't

= you are prohibited / banned from + v. + ing ممنوع من

= It's banned / forbidden / prohibited ...to

= It's dangerous to

= It's unlawful / against the law to

= No....v-ing

= Don't (Never)+.....مصدر

★ **have to – has to + مصدر** (الزام خارجي)

☞ (I/you / they /we) **have to** pass the test to work .

☞ (He/ she) **has to** work hard to live well

★ **Don't / doesn't have to + مصدر** عدم الزام

☞ He **doesn't have to** get up early on Fridays

☞ They **don't have to** go to the meeting.

Interrogative

Do / doe + فاعل + have to + مصدر +?

☞ **Do you have to do this work?** Yes, I **do** No, I **don't**

☞ **Does he have to sleep late ?** Yes, he **does** No, he **doesn't**

..... ? مصدر + have to + فاعل + do / does + أداة استفهام

☞ **What does he have to do to join the club?**

Should + inf يجب أن & Shouldn't + inf. يجب ألا

☞ You **should** eat healthy food.

☞ You **shouldn't** play in the street

Interrogative

Should + فاعل + مصدر +?

☞ **Should I go out now?** Yes, you **should** No, you **shouldn't**

..... ? مصدر + should + فاعل + أداة استفهام

☞ **What should you do when you go to the swimming pool?**

Possibility : الاحتماليه

مصدر + might + فاعل

☞ I **might go** to the theatre مسرح but I am unsure.

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

➤ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- brahiemspend the weekend in the Country. He hasn't decided yet,
a must **b** might **c** mustn't **d** should
- Thatbe a real dinosaur. There aren't any dinosaurs on earth
a must **b** might **c** mustn't **d** can't
- A doctor has togood at science subjects.
a been **b** being **c** be **d** to be
- yousay unkind things to people on social media.
a shouldn't **b** must **c** had to **d** have to
- good friendskeep secrets
a shouldn't **b** mustnt **c** don't have **d** must
- Tarek is worried as hedo badly in his exams .
a must **b** might **c** has to **d** had to
- Iget up early tomorrow , as it is a holiday.
a shouldn't **b** don't have to **c** mustn't **d** has to
- Youstudy hard before exams.
a should **b** mustn't **c** shouldn't **d** need
- Youstay up late . It is bad for you.
a don't have to **b** should **c** must **d** mustn't

➤ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:

- They might (**been**) more understanding than you think.
- My father (**have**) to go to work at 6a.m for a meeting.
- You (**have clean**) the table . I have cleaned it.
- You (**smoke**) here . it's banned.
- She (**must**) see her present. I am unsure.
- They (**should**) eat many sweets.

Grammar in brief

Necessity in the past الضرورة والالزام في المضارع

Had to + مصدر

✗ He **had to** take a taxi to school **yesterday** as he missed the bus.

didn't have to + فاعل

✗ He **didn't have to** attend the meeting **last week**.

Did + فاعل + have to + مصدر?

✗ Did he **have to** go to the dentist **الطبيب الاسنان**?

- Yes , he **did**

- No , he **didn't**

Did + فاعل + have to + مصدر?

✗ What did he have to do to join this school?

Ability & inability in the past القدره وعدم القدره في الماضي

Could / was / were able to + infinitive

القدره في الماضي

✗ He **could say** sorry to his brother.

✗ She **was able to cook** dinner last night.

✗ We **were able to call** the ambulance **الاسعاف** on seeing the accident yesterday.

Couldn't (wasn't / weren't) able to + infinitive

عدم القدره في الماضي

✗ She **couldn't speak** well when she was young.

✗ He **wasn't able to lift** the box.

Interrogative : السؤال Could + فاعل + infinitive ?

✗ Could you **ride** a bike when you were young ?

- Yes, I **could**

- No , I **couldn't**

Was / were + فاعل + able to + infinitive ?

✗ Was he **able to swim** in the pool yesterday?

- Yes , he **was** .

- No , she **wasn't**

could + فاعل + infinitive?

✗ What **could you do** when you were five years old?

👉 I **could swim** in the pool.

was / were + فاعل + able to + infinitive?

✗ What **were you able to do** when you fell in the Nile?

ملحوظة هامة

تعبر (was / were able to) عن القدره في موقف معين في الماضي / موقف منفرد.

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

➤ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I understand the film because it was in a language I don't understand.
a could **b** couldn't **c** wasn't able **d** had to
2. Malak buy more rice because we had lots already.
a didn't have to **b** could **c** had to **d** wasn't able
3. Fatma walk to school because she hurt her leg.
a didn't have to **b** wasn't able to **c** could **d** had to
4. In the mountains , we see an amazing waterfall.
a were able **b** didn't have **c** was able to **d** could
5. Students listen to their teachers carefully
a mustn't **b** don't have to **c** have to **d** must
6. I will buy some bread . you buy more.
a mustn't **b** don't have to **c** have to **d** must
7. When I was young , I ride a bike alone .
a can **b** could **c** am able to **d** can't
8. You spend all your money or you will ask others to lend you.
a should **b** must **c** mustn't **d** have to
9. Yesterday , we to walk to school as my uncle drove us there.
a didn't have to **b** had to **c** must **d** should
10. Zeina able to ride a bike when she was six?
a Is **b** can **c** could **d** was

➤ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:

- 1) Ahmed (have) to go to the dentist yesterday because his tooth hurt.
- 2) I didn't have to (done) what my friends suggested .
- 3) Ali (not able) fix the radio last week.
- 4) Omar (must do) walk on the grass .
- 5) She could..... (cooks) food alone when she was abroad
- 6) (be) you able to speak two language when you six?
- 7) Khaled (have to) sleep early yesterday.
- 8) (can) she go to school alone when she was at primary one ?

➤ **Write what you would say in each of the following situations:**

1. You accept your friend's invitation to have a drink with him.
.....
2. You want Your friend to lend you some money.
.....
3. You accept your friend's offer to help you carry your bag.
.....
4. Your friend says," Would you mind lending me your dictionary. You accept.
.....
5. You think English is easy.
.....
6. You suggest going to the zoo with a friend .
.....
7. You want to tell your brother about your opinion on people who throw rubbish in the streets .
.....
8. Your brother apologises for losing your CD . Accept the apology.
.....
9. You apologise for your teacher for coming late .
.....
10. You are sure that El Zamalek will win the cup.
.....



Test based on unit 6

A

Language Functions

1-Finish the following dialogue:

AHMED AND KHALED ARE TALKING ABOUT SPORTS.

Ahmed : Good morning.

Khaled : Good morning.

Ahmed : Can I ask you some questions ?

Khaled : (1)

Ahmed: (2)

Khaled : My favourite sport is weight-lifting.

Ahmed :Weight-lifting builds the muscles. (3)

Khaled : I can lift from 40 to 50 kilograms. What about you?

Ahmed : (4) Do you like judo?

Khaled : (5)

2-Complete the text with words from the list.

negative –depressed – appearance –should-had – have

Mona failed her exams . she was 1)..... and her 2) was terrible. Failure had a 3) effect on her life but she will 4)..... to work hard next year.

B

Reading Comprehension

3-Read the following then answer the questions :-

The internet is a worldwide system of computer networks. It was known in 1969. The original aim was to create a network that would allow other users of a research computer at a university to research computers universities. Today, it is used by hundreds of millions of people worldwide for many different purposes. We all know that it is a very useful tool. But most of us take the internet for granted and forget just how important it is to our daily lives. Have you ever thought about what life was like before we had the internet? Years before the internet became common about to everyone, it took a week to send a letter from one country to another. But now, it takes just a few seconds to send a message through an e-mail. Information of time at libraries was also very difficult to find. People had to spend a lot at libraries just to find the information they were looking for. But thanks to the internet, we can now find the information we need just by clicking a mouse.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. This passage deals with

- a the dangers of the internet in research
- b the importance of the internet in our lives
- c the disadvantages of the Internet
- d the bad way people use the internet

2. In the past, it was very to get the information you needed.

- a easy
- b comfortable
- c simple
- d difficult

3. The main idea of the text is

- a the importance of internet b the disadvantages of social media
c how to write an email d life before we get the computers

□ **B) Answer the following questions:**

4. What was the real reason for using the internet ?

.....

5. How do you think the internet affects our future lives ?

.....

6. Summarise the second paragraph of the text in one sentence.

.....



Vocabulary and structure

4-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

- To take air in and out your body means to
a breathe b conclude c joke d laugh
- "....." has the same meaning of "closed".
a kept b Covered c Opened d Locked
- The antonym of "mindful" is
a aware b unaware c careful d relaxed
- The adjective calm can be an adverb by adding.....
a ed b er c ly d ing
- To give the noun of happy, we add the suffix.....
a ful b ness c ier d ly
- A / an means something important you have done.
a cyber bullying b ability c achievement d secret

➤ **5-Complete the sentences with the correct form of word (s) in brackets:**

- Yara (not have) to make breakfast .Mum prepares it .
- He (can) dive a car when he was 16.
- It was very windy , so planes (wasn't) able to leave the airport .
- You (mustn't) know the password before you can use that computer.
- what do you (must) to do?

➤ **6) Write a paragraph of (110) words about:**

A SHORT STORY ON CYBER BULLYING

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Test based on unit 6

(A) Language Function

➤ 1-Finish the following dialogue:

AHMED AND KHALED ARE TALKING ABOUT SPORTS.

Ahmed : Good morning.

Khaled : Good morning.

Ahmed : Can I ask you some questions ?

Khaled : (1)

Ahmed: (2)

Khaled : My favourite sport is weight-lifting.

Ahmed :Weight-lifting builds the muscles. (3).....?

Khaled : I can lift from 40 to 50 kilograms. What about you?

Ahmed : (4) Do you like judo?

Khaled : (5)

➤ 2-Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1-Your cousin wants to borrow your camera and you agree .

2-One of your friends received a prize in drawing .

(B) Usage

3-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1.when you were five ?

a What you could do

b What could you do

c What you can

d What can you do

2. When I was 12 years old , I ride a horse without help.

a can

b am able to

c was able to

d had

3. Youmake noise at the library . It is not allowed.

a must

b should

c mustn't

d shouldn't

4. The review of the book has nothingto say about it .It sounds great .

a negative

b positive

c good

d helpful

5. Don'tat yourself in the mirror for long.

a watch

b look

c see

d peep

(C) Reading comprehension

➤ **4) Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:**

Corona virus is the real enemy of the world today. Corona is a type of virus that causes diseases in humans, birds and animals. It began in China in 2019. Thousands of people all over the world have been killed by this disease. You should follow some rules to protect yourself from this dangerous virus. You should wear a face mask at public places. Make sure the mask covers your mouth and nose. Clean your hands before you put your mask on, as well as before and after you take it off. Wash your hands with soap and water. This kills viruses that may be on your hands. You shouldn't touch your eyes, nose or mouth with unwashed hands. Cover your mouth and nose when you cough and put distance between yourself and people who are sick. Don't shake hands with other people who are sick. Stay home.

☐ **A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1- Some rules should be followed to yourself from this virus.

☐ a pretend

☐ b protect

☐ c allow

☐ d run

2- The underlined pronoun " it " refers to

☐ a humans

☐ b animals

☐ c corona virus

☐ d birds

☐ **B) Answer the following questions:**

3- Where and when did Corona virus begin?

4- What should you do when you cough?

5- What does Corona virus cause?

(D) Writing

➤ **5- Write a paragraph of six sentences on : -
CYBER BULLYING**

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احرص علي اقتناء نسختك من كتاب

(المستر) EL-Mister

الفصل الدراسي الثاني
اطلبوه من

مؤسسة المختار

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EL. Mister
... Easy English

Test 1

A

Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue :

Sama and Maha are at the school library .

- Nada : What are you doing , Maha ?
 Maha : (1) a story to read .
 Nada : (2) ?
 Maha : Of course , (3) ?
 Nada : It is called " Ali Baba and the forty thieves " .
 Maha : Is it an interesting story ?
 Nada : (4) , I have read it twice .
 Maha : Can I borrow it for a day?
 Nada : (5)

2) complete the text with words from the following list:

time – astronaut – planets – ever – never – times

Have you (1) looked at the sky at night ? You have probably seen the moon, (2) and stars in space. People have already visited space many (3) A Russian (4) , Yuri Gagarin, went in 1961.

B

Reading Comprehension

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

After finishing preparatory school at 15 , some students choose to stay in general education but 60 percent of them go to technical schools . That's why the Egyptian government is giving due care to the technical education and more technical schools are being built nowadays . Students who join such schools learn skills that they can really use in the world of work . Because of the quick changes in technology , the skills that people need today are very different to what was needed ten or twenty years ago .

There are also different kinds of technical schools and each school teaches a different kind of technical skill . Students who do very well at technical schools can then continue to study at university . They can get very good jobs , such as becoming engineers . However , all jobs that need technical skills are important . Life would be impossible without electricians , nurses , electricians or farmers .

□ A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The underlined word " they " refers to
 a general education students b general education schools
 c technical schools students d technical schools
- 2- Students finish at the age of fifteen .
 a secondary schools b technical schools
 c primary schools d preparatory schools
- 3- Jobs that need technical skills are
 a impossible b unimportant c important d easy

6- Summarise the text in one sentence ?

Vocabulary and structure

Writing

[illegible]

Test 2

A

Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue :

Reem asks her mother to visit her friend Samia .

Reem : Can I go to visit Samia , Mum ?

Mother : Yes , of course . (1) ?

Reem : To do our homework and study together .

Mother : What time will you go ?

Reem : (2) ?

Mother : (3) ?

Reem : I'll come back before dinner.

Mother : Don't be late home.

Reem : (4) Good bye Mum .

Mother : (5) ?

2) complete the text with words from the following list:

ground – saw – see – walking – driving – land

One day, I was (1) in Ramses Street on my way to school when I
(2) an accident. A young man was (3) his car, he
hit a young boy . The boy fell on the (4)

B

Reading Comprehension

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

We study a lot of subjects at school . Each subject teaches us certain things in our life . Foreign languages enable us to communicate with other people and to know how other people think and talk . We learn the Arabic language to be able to tell others what we want and understand what others tell us . Mathematics helps us to think . History tells us about our own country and the people of the world around us . Geography tells us about plants, animals and people , where and how they live and what they do . Physical Education helps us grow strong and keep us fit . We learn biology so as to tell us about living things . Computers are also very important because they help us do difficult sums quickly and can store information . They can also work with words and numbers .

☐ B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- In , we can learn about living things .

☐ a Maths

☐ b History

☐ c English

☐ d Biology

2- Computers are very important because they help us do sums quickly .

☐ a easy

☐ b fast

☐ c bad

☐ d difficult

3- If you want to know about your own country , you should study

☐ a history

☐ b physical education

☐ c English

☐ d maths

4- How is Physical Education useful ?

5- Why do we learn foreign languages ?

6- Summarise the text in one sentence ?

Vocabulary and structure

1. His parents died, so he lived in a/an

- a. orphan b. orphanage c. station d. company

2. To make the opposite of "usual": we use the prefix

- a. in- b. un- c. ir- d. il-

3. A place where you can see beautiful fish is a/an .

- a. aquarium d. library c. bank d. airport

4. To make the noun of the verb "pollute" we use the suffix ..

- a. -ment b. -sion c. -tion d. -ness

5. Mohamed Salah is a famous player. He is

- a. well-known b. unknown c. unimportant d. unattractive

6. Can I borrow your pencil, please? The antonym of "borrow" is to

- a. spend b. mend c. send d. lend

1) We (live) in this house since 2010.

2) I must have a drink of water. It's (unnecessary)

3) He..... (is) the last one to arrive yesterday.

4) Roquia is standing..... (on) Rana and Yara.

5) The film was terrible. I think it was the (worse) film I have ever seen!

Writing

"A biography of Mohammed Salah"

Test 3

A

Language Functions

> 1) Finish the following dialogue :

Sherief asks Tamer about his brother.

Sherief : What's your brother's job ?

Tamer : He's a / an (1)

Sherief : Where does he work ?

Tamer : In a (2) in Giza .

Sherief : How does he go to his work ?

Tamer : In his (3)

Sherief : Is he pleased with his job?

Tamer : Of course , he (4)

Sherief : Do you want to be like him?

Tamer : (5)

> 2) complete the text with words from the following list:

at – arrives – because – so – stop – to

The trains stops (1)..... Giza, Assiut and Qena. It doesn't (2).....
at Al Ballyana today (3).....there are engineering works. The train
(4).....n Luxor at 23:15.

B

Reading Comprehension

> 3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Mr Omar's wife and children asked him to buy them a new TV set. So one morning , he walked to the bank. He drew five thousand pounds from his bank account . He put the money carefully in an envelope, and then he made for the bus station to take a bus to the town centre . Then , he changed his mind and decided to take a taxi . He thought that the money might be stolen if he took a bus. The taxi he

took dropped him near a TV shop . He thanked the driver and tipped him . Mr Omar got into the shop and chose a smart TV . When he went to the cash desk and stood in front of the cashier to pay , he got a big surprise . The envelope had disappeared . Soon , he hurried out of the shop . To his surprise , he found the taxi driver waiting for him .

☐ A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The underlined word " he " refers to

☐ a Mr Omar

☐ b the salesman

☐ c the taxi driver

☐ d the cashier

2- Mr Omar went to the bank

☐ a in a taxi

☐ b by bus

☐ c on foot

☐ d by train

3- To Mr Omar's surprise , he found the taxi driver.....for him .

☐ a waiting

☐ b sleeping

☐ c playing

☐ d eating

4- Why did Mr Omar decide to take a taxi ?

4- Why did Mr Omar decide to take a taxi ?

5- What did Mr Omar discover when he went to pay for the TV ?

6- How do you think Mr Omar felt when he found the taxi driver waiting for him ?

Vocabulary and structure

4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. A/ An is a place where you can get the train from.

a. pavement b. platform c. office d. aquarium

2. The antonym of the word "cons" is. . . .

a. pros b. press c. prose d. posse

3. To make the opposite of "comfortable": we use the prefix.. ..

a. ness b. ment c. un d. dis

4. Using social media has become usual. The synonym of "usual,, is.

a. beautiful b. formal c. normal d. boring

5. Ahmed is interested in travelling into space; he wants to be a/an.

a. astronaut b. surgeon c. technician d. actor

6. We can form the adjective of "interest" by adding the suffix.

a. -ful b. -er c. -sion d. -ing

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:

1) This film is very (excite) .

2) I (**always**) eat anything at night.

3) You (**should**) arrive at school late.

4) Don't make noise. Your father..... (rest) in his room.

5) You (**smoke**) here . it's banned.

Writing

6) Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :

A review of The uses of mobiles

Test 4

A

Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue :

Hadeer meets Soha who looks sad .

Hadeer : Hello , Soha . You look sad, is there anything wrong ?

Soha : Oh , yes . I feel rather tired . (1)

Hadeer : I advise you to visit a doctor .

Soha : Can you come with me ?

Hadeer : (2)

Soha : What's the best hospital to go to ?

Hadeer : (3)

Soha : (4) ?

Hadeer : We can meet at 3 o'clock .

Soha : Try to come on time.

Hadeer : (5)

2) complete the text with words from the following list:

historical – lots – live – lives – ruins – lot

I (1).....in Alexandria with my mum, my dad and my two brothers.

Alexandria is a very(2).....city with lots of famous buildings,

(3)..... and monuments, but it's a modern city, too and there are

(4).....of things todo here Good morning.

B

Reading Comprehension

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Ancient Egypt was very dry, and the ancient Egyptians depended mainly on the Nile to water the crops . The ancient Egyptians could only grow certain kinds of food because of the dry climate . They mainly grew wheat and another kind of plant with a long head, called barley. The ancient Egyptians used the wheat to make bread and soup . The ancient Egyptians also ate meat. You could go to a butcher shop and buy meat there , just like people do these days . Scientists have found models of butchers' shops in ancient Egyptian tomb. The ancient Egyptians ate beef, as well as the meat of sheep, duck and goose . For dessert , they enjoyed eating dates . Scientists have also found seeds which show that the Egyptians grew water melons , and other kinds of melon .

☐ B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Scientists have found.....seeds in ancient Egyptian graves .

☐ a mango

☐ b melon

☐ c banana

☐ d orange

2- The underlined word " they " refers to

☐ a scientists

☐ b crops

☐ c ancient Egyptians

☐ d dates

3- The ancient Egyptians used.....to make bread and soup .

☐ a sugar

☐ b water

☐ c melon

☐ d wheat

□ **A) Answer the following questions:**

4- What main crops do you think the ancient Egyptians grew ?

5- What did the ancient Egyptians like to eat for dessert ?

6- Summarise the text in one sentence ?



Vocabulary and structure

> **4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1. A/An..... is something important that you have done.

- a. tournament b. achievement c. appearance d. secret

2. To form the noun of "paint", we use the suffix ..

- a. ment b. ful c. ing d. tion

3. Right and correct are.....

- a. antonym b. synonym c. opposite d. subjects

4. To give the opposite of formal, we add the prefix.....

- a. un b. im c. ir d. in

5. The adjective calm can be an adverb by adding.....

- a. ed b. ing c. er d. ly

6. It's easy to drive in this wide street. The word "wide" means

- a. small b. large c. narrow d. high

> **5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:**

1) The maths homework was very difficult. Were you..... (able) do it?

2) Sami..... (help) us whenever we ask him.

3) All the pupils are happy about the exam, it..... (must be) difficult.

4) They moved into a new flat two weeks..... (already).

5) Amir (write) a report yesterday.



Writing

> **6) Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :**

"A review of a laptop you bought and it was not good"

Test 5

A

Language Functions

> 1) Finish the following dialogue :

Hamdy and his friend Ramy are talking about sports .

Hamdy : Hello , Ramy . Where are you going ?

Ramy : Hello , Hamdy . (1)

Hamdy : (2) ?

Ramy : Diving is the sport I do there .

Hamdy : Do you use an air tube to breathe under water ?

Ramy : (3)

Hamdy : That's wonderful ! (4) ?

Ramy : Of course , you can .

Hamdy : Thank you very much.

Ramy : (5)

> 2) complete the text with words from the following list:

can – able – other – hand – leg – because

On the other (1)....., social media can be helpful (2).....
we can share experiences and support each(3).....People
(4).....spread positive messages this way about the importance of
looking after our mental health.

B

Reading Comprehension

> 3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Long after the discovery of electricity , man found out that he could use the great power of water to produce electricity . At first , man used waterfalls from high mountains . Later , he began to build dams across rivers to form a lake behind . The water is then allowed to fall under control through huge pipes to run turbines , machines which help to produce electricity . This runs into wires and is treated before it is used in homes and factories . Dams have also been built along rivers in the world to make full use of the water , so it runs to the driest and least fertile lands to prepare them for farming . Now man uses the sun to produce electricity . Scientists never stop inventing new ways to produce energy which don't pollute the environment . Nowadays , the environment has become the main interest of both the people and the environment to live healthy .

☐ A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The word " fertile " in the passage means something

☐ a good ☐ b bad ☐ c sandy ☐ d rocky

2- The underlined pronoun " it " refers to

☐ a water ☐ b mountain ☐ c electricity ☐ d waterfall

3- Dams have also been built.....rivers to make full use of the water.

☐ a across ☐ b under ☐ c along ☐ d by

B) Answer the following questions:

- 4- What did man find out ?
- 5- Do you think man like to use the sun to produce electricity ? Why ? / Why not ?
- 6- Why did man begin to build dams across rivers ?



Vocabulary and structure

4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. We use the suffix "....." to form the adverb of "loud."
 - a. -ness
 - b. -able
 - c. -ly
 - d. -tion
2.means what you feel when you don't expect something strange or unusual.
 - a. Surprised
 - b. Interesting
 - c. Surprising
 - d. Interested
3. When the door is locked, it means that the house is.
 - a. dangerous
 - b. safe
 - c. fat
 - d. tasty
4. She is a strange person. We know she is.
 - a. social
 - b. special
 - c. abnormal
 - d. visible
5. You can form the opposite of " well" by the prefix.
 - a. dis-
 - b. un-
 - c. il-
 - d. im
6. Outside is the opposite of.....
 - a. outdoor
 - b. indoor
 - c. out
 - d.off

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:

- 1) I..... (not sleep) for 24 hours.
- 2) I'm sure that this building is a factory , it..... (may be) a factory .
- 3) Pluto is..... (far) than any other planet away from the sun .
- 4) The mosque is older..... (as) the library.
- 5) Rana was(boring), so she decided to read a novel.



Writing

6) Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :

"A review of a visit to the pyramids "

Test 6

A

Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue :

" Amir and Hany are talking about where to spend their holiday . "

- Amir : We want to spend our holiday in a nice place outside Cairo .
 Hany : (1) ?
 Amir : I suggest going to Fayoum . We haven't been there before .
 Hany : (2) ?
 Amir : We can enjoy the beautiful scenery of Wadi Al-Rayyan .
 Hany : Can we swim there ?
 Amir : (3) We can take a trip to Ain al Siliyin ,the water is good for you .
 Hany : How will we go there ?
 Amir : (4)

2) complete the text with words from the following list:

want – wants – at – be – eat – think

My parents want me to (1).....a doctor when I finish school. A doctor has to be good (2).....science subjects , however, and the work is too difficult for me. I don't (3).....to disappoint them, but I really don't (4).....I can be a doctor.

B

Reading Comprehension

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Life was quite different in the past. Everything was not as it is now. Let's talk about just one thing. The railway has been one of the most important means of transport. This system provides cheap transport for both people and goods. Before trains were invented, people used to ride horses and camels for journeys across a country. During those days, the roads were poor and journeys which now take only a few hours, could take several days or even weeks. Moreover, trains could carry heavier things compared to horses and camels. There are many kinds of trains. The stopping train stops at every station, so it is slow. If you want the fastest journey, take the express train. You can sleep in the sleeper train as there are comfortable beds. All of the express trains have got air conditioning. You can also buy food and drinks on the train. Some people make rail cards to save their money. Trains are the cheapest and most comfortable means of transport.

□ A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The underlined word " poor " means.....
 a not rich b wide c difficult d clear
 2- Before trains were invented, people travelled.....
 a on animals' back b on birds' back c by air d by bus
 3- Trains are the.....and most comfortable means of transport.
 a cheap b a cheap c cheapest d cheaper

B) Answer the following questions:

4- Give a suitable title for the passage.

5- Why, do you think, the railway is the most important means of transport?

6- Would you have a rail card when you travel by trains? Why?



Vocabulary and structure

4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- The man is strong but can't carry the bag, it.....heavy.

a may be

b must be

c might be

d can't be

2- Fridays have the.....number of cars on roads .

a little

b fewest

c less

d fewer

3- There arepeople in the ceremony today compared with yesterday.

a less

b many

c fewer

d much

4- My brother has experience in.....broken computers and mobile phones.

a making

b doing

c preparing

d repairing

5- I gavethe message.

a my sister

b to my sister

c for my sister

d hers

6- Itan hour to get home from school.

a makes

b takes

c does

d runs

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:

1. Roquia has walked (since) two hours.

2. Zeina (visits) England last week.

3. How many stops (there are) by the metro?

4. My new phone is much (easy) to use than my old one.

5. This shop is (either) interesting nor cheap .



Writing

6) Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :

"An adventure story you read"

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Test 7

A

Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue :

Tamer is interviewing a tourist from England .

Tamer : What is your name ?

Tourist : My name is Anna Sewell .

Tamer : (1) ?

Tourist : I am from England.

Tamer : (2) ?

Tourist : I came with my family.

Tamer : What would you like to visit in Egypt ?

Tourist : (3)

Tamer : How long will you stay here ?

Tourist : (4)

Tamer : Have a nice stay.

Tourist : (5)

2) complete the text with words from the following list:

helped – who – to – for – last – next

Thanks (1)..... the kind person (2)..... helped my elderly neighbour (3)..... week. He felt unwell, and someone kindly (4)..... him to a bench to sit on for a rest.

B

Reading Comprehension

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Mona doesn't like to ask people for help. But it is hard for her to perform daily activities on her own. She is almost 13, yet she is no larger than a 5-year-old. Mona has trouble keeping her balance and can't walk very far. When she uses a wheelchair, she can't push it herself. Fortunately, Mona has a wonderful service dog named Sam. Sam lets Mona lean on him when she walks. He also pulls her wheelchair and turns lights on and off. When Mona drops something, Sam picks it up. Sam also helps Mona with everyday tasks at school. He carries her books from class to class in a special backpack. Because of Sam, Mona doesn't have to ask people for help.

☐ A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- In line 3 the pronoun (her) refers to.....

☐ a Sam's

☐ b Mona's

☐ c The dog's

☐ d People's

2- When Mona uses a wheelchair, she.....push it herself.

☐ a can

☐ b can't

☐ c must

☐ d will

3- Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

☐ a Why Mona Loses Her Balance

☐ b How Mona's Service Dog Helps Her

☐ c Sam Helps Mona at School

☐ d Collecting Money for the Society

B) Answer the following questions:

4- Why is it hard for Mona to do daily activities on her own?

5- Do you think that Mona is Lucky to have Sam? Why?

6- Find in the passage the opposite of the word " pull ".



Vocabulary and structure

4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- This part of the ocean is the place on the earth .

- a deeper b depth c deepest d deep

2- Waleed part in the 1996 Paralympic Games .

- a played b took c did d made

3- Students a lot of interesting activities at school.

- a make b do c teach d say

4- I was with my friend because she didn't keep my secret.

- a happy b embarrassed c unkind d unhappy

5- My book has pages than your book.

- a little b less c fewer d many

6- Students must be to get what they want .

- a lazy b hard work c hardworking d work hard

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:

1) I (visit) my uncle next Saturday.

2) If you are in Hurghada, you (shouldn't) go diving.

3) He has been here (since) three weeks

4) Money (is giving) to children on feast days .

5) All the passengers should get (of) the metro at this station.



Writing

6) Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :

" How to keep our city clean "

Test 8

A

Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue :

Aly is at a shop to buy a shirt .

- Assistant** : Can I help you ?
Aly : I'd like to (1) a shirt .
Assistant : What (2) ?
Aly : Size 17 .
Assistant : What (3) would you like ?
Aly : Brown .
Assistant : Here you are .
Aly : (4) ?
Assistant : It is 350 pounds .
Aly : (5) ?
Assistant : Yes, this one is cheaper .

2) complete the text with words from the following list:

to – services – who – which – Initiative – areas

The Decent Life (1)..... is an exciting plan that is really making a difference to about 32 million people (2)..... live in rural (3)..... in Egypt. The initiative aims to improve the quality of public (4).....

B

Reading Comprehension

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The sun is a star which is at the centre of the solar system. It is the source of heat and light, every living being gets energy from the sun. Without it, life on the earth wouldn't be possible, Scientists tell us that the sun has advantages and disadvantages. Sunshine is good for you gives you as it gives you energy, It is good for plants, so many crops and fruits grow well in Egypt as it is sunny most of the year. Tourists like to come to Egypt especially in winter to enjoy the sunshine. On the other hand, it has some disadvantages sometimes burn your skin. The sun can start fires, too. If it is too hot, some plants can't grow, and man can't practise sports easily in the open air the sun's heat can harm him.

❑ A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The underlined word "start" means
a finish **b** cause **c** practise **d** enjoy
- 2- The sun's great heat makes some plants
a freeze **b** melt **c** erupt **d** die
- 3- The sun is a great
a land **b** moon **c** star **d** planet

- 6- Why do you think that life wouldn't be possible without the sun?**

- 4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1- This statue is madeclay.

a by

b from

c for



2-TV is my favourite hobby .

a Watching

b Watch

c Watches

d Watched

3- I have just.....a postcard tomy pen-friend.

a send

b sent

c sending



4- Before switching on the washing machine, read the

a stories

b instructions**c facts**

5- She hasn't been to Cairomany years .

a ago

b since

c for

d when

6- The at hospitals should be helpful and cooperative with patients.

a nurses

b teachers

d pilots

- 5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:**

1) You aren't..... (allow) to be late for the meeting.

2) I (**hadn't**) gone to the cinema for a year.

3) Very few people buy this model of car, it..... (**can't be**) a bad one.

4) The film is longer..... (as) the video tape.

5) The weather is..... (**get**) hotter and hotter these days.

- 6) Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :**

"The importance of friendship"

Test 9

A

Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue :

Assistant : Good morning. Can I help you ?

Ramy : Yes, please (1)

Assistant : (2) ?

Ramy : Single ticket, please. How much is it ?

Assistant : (3)

Ramy : (4) ?

Assistant : It leaves from platform 5

Ramy : Thank you ,very much.

Assistant : (5)

2) complete the text with words from the following list:

turned – turns – brother – of – battery – hours

My older (1).....Karim is very excited because he has a new phone. First, he needed to charge the (2).....To do this, he plugged in the phone and (3).....it on . Then he left it for a few (4).....

B

Reading Comprehension

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

We are much luckier than our grandfathers because we enjoy lots of things which have made our life easier , more enjoyable and comfortable . Until a short time ago , people had much trouble travelling from a village to the town , or making a long distance phone call . Now we enjoy modern means of transport and communication. If you asked me which modern invention has affected the world most , I'd certainly answer that the internet which I like most . You can do many jobs using the internet in a faster , easier or cheaper way than ever . Nowadays few people post letters which have been replaced by emails . On other hand , fewer people go to libraries because they can get any information they need online . We can also shop , pay bills , study or apply for jobs on the internet .

□ A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The underlined word " which " refers to

a jobs b libraries c letters d transport

2- We are lucky because we enjoy our life which became.....

a bad b hard c easier d harder

3- The word " few " in line 8 means

a a small number of b a large number of c more and more d so many

□ **B) Answer the following questions:**

4- Which invention does the writer like most ?

5- The internet has made life easier . Give two examples from the text.

6- Do you think that the internet has bad effects on reading ? Why ? / Why not ?



Vocabulary and structure

> **4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1- You needn't pay any money, this copy is

a cheap

b free

c expensive

d inexpensive

2- The prefix.....gives the opposite of pleasant.

a il

b un

c im

d mis

3- To give the opposite of formal, we add the prefix.....

a in

b im

c un

d dis

4- I bought this toaster and it was "beautiful". "Beautiful" means تعني.....

a glad

b easy

c horrible

d nice

5- Tois to send a message electronically.

a address

b write

c email

d order

6-has the same meaning of "upset"

a content

b Disappointed

c Narrow

d Light

> **5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:**

1) (Will) I borrow your pen, please ?

2) I didn't meet.(both) of them.

3) Amira could run faster (then) any other one.

4) It's the (heavy) bag I have ever carried.

5) Adel is very good (into) languages especially French .



Writing

> **6) Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :**

"Disadvantage of shopping online"

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Test 10

A

Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue :

" Hany and Ali are talking about reading . "

Hany : Hello , Ali ! What are you doing ?

Ali : Hello , Hany ! I'm (1)

Hany : I know you enjoy reading English books .

Ali : (2) ?

Hany : I bought it yesterday .

Ali : Can I (3) ?

Hany : Yes , of course .

Ali : Thank you very much .

Hany : (4)

Ali : (5) ?

Hany : Sorry I haven't finished it yet.

2) complete the text with words from the following list:

spend – spent – by – media – million – with

Social (1)..... is very popular in Egypt. Almost 50 (2)..... people in the country often use it. They (3)..... three hours a day on average to connect (4)..... their friends, watch videos and share photographs.

B

Reading Comprehension

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

I am greatly interested in reading because it is very useful and necessary in our daily life. So, it is my favourite hobby. We should read a lot of different books during our free time to increase our knowledge. We can get much information that helps us make our Life better and easier. We should encourage our pupils to go to the school library to read and borrow books.

Although we are living in the age of modern technology, most people prefer reading printed books which they can carry with them anywhere. We have computers, laptops and the internet at homes and in our schools, but our best friend is still the printed book. Books should be cheaper and school libraries must be open during the summer holidays.

☐ A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The underlined word "that" refers to

☐ a information

☐ b reading

☐ c hobby

☐ d books

2- The word "age" in the second paragraph means

☐ a old

☐ b time

☐ c place

☐ d history

3- the main idea in the second paragraph is

☐ a people no longer like reading

☐ b people still hate reading

☐ c printed books are still popular

☐ d Printed books are going to disappear

B) Answer the following questions:

4- Why should you read books?

5- When does the writer ask you to read ?

6- Do you think that one day there will be no printed books? Why /Why not?



Vocabulary and structure

4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- Mother often helps the children tothe homework.

- a take b do c give d make

2- Teachers alwaystheir pupils to do better.

- a punish b encourage c beat d discourage

3- She works as a campaigner. The word "campaigner" here is a / an

- a noun b verb c adjective d adverb

4- The adjective from the verb "create" is

- a creates b creative c creation d creator

5- A /anis the life story of a person written by another person.

- a biography b autobiography c tale d story

6- The phone battery is almost empty. It must be

- a charged b exchanged c changed d sold

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:

1) (Have) the postcards sent to all members every year ?

2) Our school..... (built) 10 years ago .

3) It's windy today , you..... (should) go sailing .

4) Sara went out instead of..... (do) her homework .

5) Hady was ill yesterday, so he (can't) go to school.



Writing

6) Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :

" Getting ready for exams "